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THE

VERMONT GAZETTE;

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY September 4, 1783. (No. 14.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

From the Connecticut Courant.

An ADDRESS to the discontented people of AMERICA.

I AM not fond of scribling in public papers: It is a business by which little good is to be done and less reputation to be acquired. But at this tumultuous period, when the dread of a foreign enemy has given place to domestic uneasiness, and the unanimity which repelled the common foe, is followed by powerful combinations against our own governments, duty to my country hushes the whispers of reluctance, & persuades me to undertake the task, however disagreeable.

It appears to me that a real ignorance of political affairs and the reasons of State, is the principal source of that discontent which, in some towns in this State has proceeded almost to phrenzy. For this reason I will here state the continental debt of America, and the proportion of Connecticut.

The whole continental debt is forty-two millions of dollars. I suppose Connecticut to be one twelfth part of the United States; our proportion therefore of the whole is three millions five hundred thousand dollars. Connecticut is nearly two millions on the list, however I will deduct a quarter for bad lists and expence of collecting, and say we are but fifteen hundred thousand. According to this sum, three millions five hundred thousand dollars amounts to two dollars and one third on a pound; which would discharge our whole proportion of the continental debt, including the commutation, and pay the expence of collecting. The interest of this whole sum upon the foregoing principles amounts, at six per cent. to ten pence and one third of a farthing on the pound. This small sum of ten pence on the pound will pay the interest of our national debt and establish our credit. The commutation of half pay, is stated by Congress at five millions of dollars. Our proportion of this amounts to four hundred sixteen thousand, six hundred sixty six dollars and one third of a dollar; whichamounts to twenty pence on a pound. The annual interest of this sum is one penny & two fifteenths of a penny, or about half a farthing on a pound.

This is a fair stating of the matter without error or deceit. No part of the debt gives any uneasiness but the commutation, Let us attend to this matter, and first to the popular objections. It is said that Congress had no power to grant half-pay for life. If this be true we ought to arrest them for high treason and bring their necks to the block. It is idle to call town meetings, raise liberty poles, insult brave officers, curse our General, the greatest man on earth, and threaten to oppose the execution of law at the hazard of life. This is like an attempt to dry up a fountain by swearing at the stream. Town meeting resolves have no more effect in removing the evil, than puffs of wind; they only expose us to the ridicule and contempt of our neighbours.

It is said that the officers of the army extorted a promise from Congress in times of danger and difficulty, and therefore the promise is not obligatory. But we ought to remember, that if the promise is not binding the confederation is; & till such time as more than four States determine to rescind the resolve, it remains in force against every individual State. A refusal of any one State to comply with that resolve, dissolves the union and annihilates our existence. France and Holland may go to Nova-Zembla or Otaheite for the monies we owe them; for the Thirteen United States of America will no longer exist. However the charge against the army is false and scandalous. They never solicited for half pay---they found they could not subsist without pay. Numbers of officers resigned, and others requested the liberty to do the same. General Washington, alarmed at the prospect of a total dissolution of the army, or at least of losing his best officers, sent to Congress a list of resignations from time to time, importuning them to adopt some decisive measures for keeping officers in the service, and recommending half pay. He felt as a patriot feels when his country is running headlong to destruction---He felt like a General who has an empire to defend with an handful of men---he acted like a great Statesman who chuses to preserve life and freedom at the expence of property. Congress did the same; they chose a committee who waited on his Excellency General Washington---who agreed with them in a report to Congress for half pay for life; and so far from soliciting, the army did not know the matter was in agitation, till the resolve of Congress was published in general orders. But upon hearing the resolve the officers consented to continue in the service and live upon their friends & their own private interest, till they had seen the conclusion of the war. This is no crime, every citizen would have done the same. You say, no matter if the army had dissolved, another could have been raised. This is the language of children and fools. Is it possible that when one army had just left the field for want of pay, another could have been raised without cash? The idea is perfectly ridiculous. One half of the soldiers deserted, & the other half were kept together with the fear of the halter. Hope in the officers and fear in the soldiers kept them in the field and secured our independence. Necessity induced Congress to take many measures which would have been unjustifiable upon any other principle. Necessity, arising from want of credit, obliges us to give four and five per cent. for loans in Europe, when nations whose credit is established borrow for three & an half. We may just as well curse France for demanding higher interest from us than other nations give, as to curse our army for demanding unusual wages. In both cases it is our misfortune and not their crime. A bankrupt must not expect to borrow money at so low interest as a man of property; and when we keep men out of their demands for a long time they have a right to expect a generous compensation. It was our misfortune to begin the war without the least preparation; and we ought to submit cheerfully to the inconveniencies resulting from our wants.

We are told that without the five year's pay the officers are in better circumstances than when they entered the service. This is not universally the case, in particular instances it is. But where is the man that wishes to see them return home victorious without bettering their circumstances? This would be the height of envy and ingratitude. It is a crime to wish it. If some have made fortunes by handling public money bring them to trial; and if they have been honest men let their innocence be evinced; if dishonest, let them be punished. It is childish, nay wicked, to charge the public servants with robbing the public and let them pass unpunished. But if they have made money honestly in public service, even though they have risen from bankruptcy to independence, none but rascals will envy them, or refuse them an honest debt.

We are told that the resolve of Congress does not equal justice, as it makes no distinction between one who has served eight years and one who has served but one. This is a real ground of complaint even among the officers. How far the dignity of Congress, or

the army forbid any discrimination of this kind, I am not competent to judge. But if any alteration can now be made, it must be done by Congress; the States can have no further influence in the matter than by instructing their delegates to change the tenor of the resolve. And even then it is a question with me, whether the States, in their legislative capacity, have power to give such instructions; or whether Congress have power to rescind their resolve. They made a contract with the army upon certain conditions---they have performed the services required---and have Congress a right to alter the contract without the consent of the other party? If they have, adieu to all public faith, Holland and France have no security for their money---the holders of loan-office certificates and other public securities, have nothing to depend on but the whim of Congress and their constituents---and the Lord have mercy on us all.

It is objected that there are some worthless officers, who were a nuisance to the service, and certainly these can deserve no extraordinary reward: This is true, but it is utterly impossible to ascertain the precise merits of every officer. Nothing short of omniscience can do this. The supreme ruler of the universe suffers the same objection to his moral government of the world; the good and the bad share alike in the benefits of his munificence; the wheat & the chaff grow together till harvest: And why should mortals attempt a perfection of civil government, which the Deity has not seen fit to introduce into the moral system. If it be possible for Congress to proportion pecuniary rewards to the merits of every man, let them do it. But since it is impracticable, let us bear cheerfully the least evil of two---let a few worthless coxcombs share with men of merit; for it is a maxim in law, that it is better for ten guilty persons to escape punishment, than for one innocent person to suffer.

It is said that there is an unjust discrimination made between the officers and soldiers---as the former have five year's full pay and the latter but one. Very well, then let the particular States make the reward equal. They are all entitled to one year's extra wages, which, with the enormous bounties given those who entered the service late, makes them upon a par with the officers. Those who entered the service at an early period are real sufferers, and ought to receive some further reward, either by an exemption from taxation, or by some gratuities from the assemblies. This ought to be done; it will be ingratitude to neglect it. I have only to observe upon this point, that every man who has paid his taxes, has, in the course of the war, paid to the soldiers in bounties, more than double his share of the commutation. This I am bold to assert is a truth which cannot be controverted.

Much has been said about the merits and sufferings of the militia; very well, let them be rewarded; but Congress have nothing to do with this matter: It is the business of the State. Lay before the assembly an account of your losses and petition for redress. The way is open; Congress and General Washington wish to have every suffering patriot rewarded handsomely and equally. But they have no concern with the militia; these must apply to the respective assemblies. You have the same right to petition to these assemblies for satisfaction, that the continental army had to apply to Congress; but you can ask no compensation for losses you have not ascertained; nor can you expect the assembly will give you a reward, for which you never petitioned. Cease therefore to wrangle about a matter which has no connection with commutation; & seek for redress from the proper authority.

P. S. In the remainder I shall state the folly of Connecticut, and the plan of a system of finance to be introduced, by which, an annual sum of ten pence in the pound will discharge the principal as well as the interest of the national debt, in the period of twenty-five years.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

The Ship Hartford, Capt. Nathaniel Richardson, and the ship Peace & Plenty Capt. Bradstreet, are arrived at Annapolis from London, and are hourly expected here. In the first mentioned ship the Right Hon. Henry Harford, Esq; (proprietor of Maryland prior to the Revolution) Sir Robert Eden, Robert Smith, and John Clapham, Esq'rs. with several other gentlemen, came passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

An article in a late English paper, dated Vienna, May 13, says, "the emperor has appointed M. Pelieu to be his minister in North America, in order to conclude a treaty of commerce between the heriditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty, and that new republic."

We are informed that on Thursday last, the honorable the Congress resolved, that Princeton should be the place of their deliberations until the question for fixing their permanent residence should be determined which will be the beginning of October next.

Monday afternoon the ship Congress, Capt. Geddes, arrived here in six weeks from Amsterdam. Nine days before she sailed M. Van Berkel, Ambassador from Holland to America, left the Texel in a 64 gun ship, with two frigates & a cutter, bound to Philadelphia---The treaty of peace between Holland and England was not concluded, nor was there any relaxation in Holland, from the means of a renewal of hostilities, altho' peace was looked upon as certain. It was reported and believed that the empress of Russia had declared war against the Turks.

The last accounts received in England, from India, mention, that they had not an idea that the war would be speedily terminated. Hyder Ally was raising new recruits for his army, particularly cavalry, in which the French and Hyder were very strong.

In a Dublin paper of June 7, is the following paragraph, viz. "On Sunday the ingenuous Mr. Spalding, accompanied by one of his young men, went down twice in his diving bell at the Kish Bank, where the Imperial East Indiaman, was some time since wrecked, for the purpose of recovering some of her materials. He did nothing however more than examining her situation, &c. determining to go to work next morning. Accordingly Monday morning about six o'clock, he and his young man went down, and continued under water about an hour, in which time two barrels of air had been sent down for the supply of the bell; but a good deal of time having elapsed without any signal from below, the people on deck, apprehensive that all was not right, drew up the bell, and we are sorry to acquaint our readers, that Mr. Spalding and his young man were both discovered to be dead. We have not heard what occasioned this unfortunate accident. The Coroners Inquest sat on the bodies, and brought in their verdict accidental death."

NEW-HAVEN, August 27.

So intense has the heat been, that, on Saturday last the mercury in the president's thermometer rose to 94 & 1 4th the highest altitude of the day, on Sunday to 92 and on Monday to 90 and a half.

PROVIDENCE, August 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Princeton (New-Jersey) to his friend in this town dated July 29.

"This day has been ratified in Congress, a treaty of Amity and commerce between the United States and the King of Sweeden. This treaty was concluded at Paris the 3d of last April, and signed by Dr. Franklin, who was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary for that purpose, by a commission issued the 8th of September last, in behalf of the United States, and by Count Gustavus Philipale Creux, Minister Plenipotentiary in behalf of the King of Sweeden.

"This treaty, like those of France and Holland, has for its basis the most perfect equality and reciprocity; and for its object the mutual benefit and advantage of both nations."

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated July 30.

General Howe, who had the command of the troops detached from the army to go to Philadelphia, in order to bring to condign punishment the mutineers in that city, has proceeded in apprehending and examining the principal offenders, whose trials are now going on before a court martial constituted for that purpose. Such of the three year's men under his command, as shall not be longer necessary to effect the purposes for which they were detached, are to return to the army."

HARTFORD, September 2.

On Monday the 25th ult. at 4 o'clock P. M. there arose a violent gust of wind attended with rain, hail, thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage in this & the neighbouring towns, A stack of chimneys in the new house of William Imlay, was blown down, which damaged the roof in falling: The

balcony and electrical rod were torn from the distillery, and carried several hundred yards into the river, where fifty or sixty feet of the rod were lost. Great numbers of fruit trees in orchards and gardens were blown down, or broken by the violence of the wind. Several orchards were almost destroyed. The hailstones were so large in Wethersfield as to break the windows, by which means the houses are considerably damaged. Happily the hurricane lasted but a few moments, and we do not learn that the lightning which was more frequent and terrible than has been known for several years, has done any damage.

It is worthy of remark, that we have experienced more hot weather and violent storms the summer past, than have been known for many years. Early in the summer a storm of hail did much damage in Philadelphia, by the breaking of glass in the houses that fronted the west. At Morristown, in New-Jersey, a hurricane unroofed twelve or fourteen houses hurled people from their horses, by which several were much bruised. At Petersham, in Massachusetts, there was a most tremendous storm, during which it is said, the lightning struck in and about the town in near an hundred places. In Vermont there were prodigious rains early in the summer, which so swelled a large river which empties into the lake, that it forsook its old channel and wore a new one to such a depth that large trees which were undermined by the stream, hang by the roots, with their tops towards the water. During the hot weather, thirty or forty persons in Philadelphia have died suddenly by drinking too freely of cold water. This is at first surprizing, as the mercury is never known to rise so high in the thermometer at Philadelphia, as it does in extreme weather at Hartford. This is a known fact—yet as the heat is more constant both day and night at Philadelphia, the mercury stands upon an average at least ten degrees higher than at Hartford. This will account for the more dangerous effects of water upon persons at Philadelphia; for it is not the extremity of heat for a few hours, but the continuance of it that produces fatal effects upon the human body.

On the 26th of May, the budget was opened in the House of Commons, by Lord Cavendish, when a great number of taxes were proposed, the following is the most remarkable: "The last tax proposed by his Lordship was a duty upon every marriage, every birth and every burial. He then moved, that three pence per head be laid upon all persons married, all infants born, and all persons buried, which he estimated at 25000l." We may readily conclude that the people of Britain are groaning under the highest degree of oppression, when they are taxed for being born and taxed for dying.

Last Wednesday the wife of Mr. Ephraim Fisk of Killingworth was delivered of four promising children, two sons and two daughters, which weighed in all twenty four pounds and three quarters.

BOSTON, August 28.

Between two and three o'clock on Friday morning last, a barn, occupied by Mr. Crane, wharfinger, near Oliver's Dock, was discovered to be on fire and before any assistance could possibly be had, was burnt to the ground, together with the hay, four horses, and all the horse tackling—the flames had communicated to 4 or 5 other barns, taking in its course the dwelling-house of Mr. Jeremiah Russell, which was also consumed, with a quantity of hay, some carriages, and five more horses—the flames then caught the large and elegant store of the Hon. William Phillips, Esq; which was entirely consumed, together with a considerable quantity of merchandise.

The engine company of the town of Roxbury, with their engine, came to our assistance, with their usual spirit and alacrity.

As two men (one by the name of Moses Bailey, whose wife & daughter were near him) just landed in town from Hanover, about twenty miles from hence, were passing the ruins, a stack of chimnies unfortunately falling at that instant, buried the two men in the rubbish, whereby Mr. Bailey died immediately: In the evening the corps was conveyed to Hanover. The other died yesterday.

This is the second time Mr. Russell has been burnt out, and lost greatest part of his furniture, and his being in a very low state of health, renders his misfortune peculiarly unhappy.

During the time of the above fire, some villains made an attempt to break open the store of William Foster; but hearing the passing & repassing of people they desisted from their diabolical purpose; which causes a suspicion in many that the above fire was not accidental.

ALBANY, September 1.

We are informed that Sir Guy Carleton has given out orders, that the troops composing the garrison of New-York, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark the tenth day of October next. The above orders mention the destination of the several regiments.

Last Friday passed through this city, from Vermont, on their way to Princeton New-Jersey, ten large fat Oxen, for the use of the Rev. Doctor Witherspoon, late member of Congress.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 4.

The frost has been so severe lately, in these parts, that great part of the Corn in many places it is feared will be lost.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Sunderland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors at the dwelling-house of ensign Abner Hill, in said Sunderland, on the first Monday in November next, at one o'clock P. M.

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To receive and examine former surveys, and past records, and establish such as may there appear eligible, and to see if the proprietors will agree on any method to compleat the laying out the third division, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes above mentioned. TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assistant.

Sunderland, August 25, 1783.

Whereas the Proprietors of the town of Hubbarton, at their meeting held at said Hubbarton the fourth instant. Laid a tax of ten shillings lawful money on each of those rights already laid out, This is therefore to warn the several proprietors of said town to pay to the subscriber the said ten shilling on each right, by the 30th day of October next, or so much of their lands will be sold, at public Vendue, on the 27th day of November next as will pay said tax and incident charges.

DANIEL HICKOK, Collector.

Hubbarton, August 21, 1783.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Cambridge, held at the dwelling house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 28th day of August 1783.

Voted, That a tax of thirty seven shillings and six pence on each proprietor's right, be paid, for services already done, in letting out 150 acres to each proprietor in said town.

The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

STEPHEN KINSLEY, Collector.

Bennington, Sept. 2, 1783.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Pittsford, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors; This is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in said town, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. First, To choose a Moderator. Second, A Clerk. Third, To see if they will establish the former surveys or any part thereof. Fourth, To see if they will lay out another division. Fifth, To see if they will raise money to defrey necessary charges and do any other proper business.

Dated at Pittsford, August 1, 1783.

EBENEZER DREWRY, Just. Pacis.

Whereas application hath been made to me by one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Nathaniel Brown, in said town, on the second Thursday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, To choose a Clerk. 3d, To choose a Treasurer. 4th, To take some method to ascertain the bounds of said town. 5th, To see whether said proprietors will divide the whole of said town or a part, and in what manner. 6th, To see if said proprietors will raise any sum or sums of money, to build a grist mill & saw mill in said town. 7th, Whether they will do any thing further to encourage the settlement of said town, and whether said proprietors will lay out and occupy roads and make bridges, and to do any other business necessary on said day.

Dated Manchester, August 27, 1783.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice of Peace.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Sudbury, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said town. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at Mr. Timothy Miller's, in said town, on the eighth day of October next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d, To chuse a clerk for said propriety. 3d, To see if the proprietors will lay out a fourth division of land in said town. 4th, To see if they will raise money to lay out and make roads in said town, and to do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

Dated at Bennington, August 25, 1783.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.

ALL person indebted to the estate of Captain DANIEL EDGERTON, late of Tinmouth, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to close their accounts with the Judge of Probate.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, DAVID SPAFFORD, } Administrs.

CASH given for RAGS At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

POET'S COLUMN.

The CHARMING CREATURE.

A favorite New Song.

AS t'other day, in harmlefs chat,
With Sylvia I was walking,
Admiring this, admiring that,
Together fweetly talking;
Young Damon met us in the grove,
With joy in ev'ry feature;
He preft my hand, then whifper'd love,
O what a charming creature!

His paffion oft times he exprefs'd
In words fo foft and kind,
I felt a fomething in my breaft,
But doubts were in my mind.
I told him he with Dol was feen,
And fure he came to meet her;
He vow'd I was his only queen—
O what a charming creature!

To yonder church then fhall we go?
He preft me to comply;
(How can the men thus teaze one fo?)
I try'd from him to fly:
And will my Delia name the day,
Let Damon kindly greet her?
Thus clofely preft, what could I fay
To fuch a charming creature?

From the Independent Gazetteer.

Meffrs. OSWALD & HUMPHREYS.

You will pleafe to lay before your readers, as foon as convenient, the addrefs of the citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties thereof, to the Congrefs of the United States, together with the refolution of that honorable body, in anfwer thereto:

THIS refolution I had the honor to receive laft night, together with the inclofed very friendly and refpectful letter, from the Hon. Elias Boudinot, Efq; Prefident of Congrefs; by your publifhing this letter, together with the addrefs & refolution of Congrefs, in your next paper, you will beft enable me to fulfil the intentions of Congrefs, by furnifhing the moft fpeedy communication of their favorable fentiments of the government & citizens of Pennfyvania.

I am, gentlemen,
your moft obedient fervant,
THOMAS WILLING.

Philadelphia, Auguft 3, 1783.

The addrefs of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the liberties thereof, to his Excellency the Prefident and Congrefs of the United States.

Moft honorable Sirs,

FROM the commencement of the late ever memorable contefl for liberty, and the honor and happinefs of the human race, the citizens of Philadelphia and of the Liberties thereof have, in an effential manner, diftinguifhed themfelves by every exertion which principle could infpire, or fortitude fupport.

Neither have they been free with their lives only as militia, but with their fortunes as citizens; as inftances of thefe we need only appeal to facts.

The progrefs of the war has fully confirmed the one, and the monthly return of taxes from this State, of which the city & liberties form fo great a part has not been exceeded by any; and we wifh they had been proportionably equalled by every State in the union. To which we may add the eftablifhment of the bank, which has extended its ufefulnefs to the public fervice, and acquired a permanency as effectual, and in fome inftances fuperior to thofe of older nations.

The government of this State has likewife ever diftinguifhed itfelf by adopting and paffing, and its citizens by fupporting all fuch laws recommended by Congrefs, as were neceffary to be paffed throughout the continent for bringing the war to an happy iffue, and for the raifing fuch monies as the expences of it required.

The act for laying a duty of five per cent. on imported articles, though it would have found its richeft mine in the commerce and confumption of this city and State, yet, ftruck with the propriety and equity of raifing money from the channel in which it moft circulates, and impreffed with the neceffity, as well as the bounden duty of maintaining the juftice and honor of America, we cheerfully gave it our beft fupport. And as we have ever been, fo we mean ever to continue to be among the foremoft to eftablifh the national character of America, on the firm bafis of inviolable faith and facred honor.

In thus expreffing our minds to Congrefs, we are likewife compelled to fay, that from your refidence among us, we have been witneffes to the uncommon difficulties you have had to ftruggle with; we have beheld them with concern, and oftentimes with heartfelt anxiety. We have participated in your cares and partook of your burdens. While our chiefeft confolation under them was, that they did not arife from any unwillingnefs or backwardnefs in the government of this State to adopt proper meafures for removing them, nor from any narrow views in the citizens to counteract them.

We do not amufe the world with calling on Congrefs to do juftice to the army, and to the creditors of America, & at the fame time with-hold the means by which that juftice is to be fulfilled. On the contrary, we freely offer ourfelves to bear our fhare in any national meafure to effect thofe purpofes, and to eftablifh the national character of America equal to her rank.

Though we do not enter into the reafons or caufes which might have fuggefted to your honorable body the propriety of adjourning, at the particular time you did adjourn, from your long accuftomed refidence in this city, we beg leave to affure Congrefs of the affection of the citizens of Philadelphia, to that union, which has fo happily fucceeded in accomplifhing the freedom & independence of America, and that if either now or at any future time, until the refidence of Congrefs fhall be permanently eftablifhed, it fhould appear to your honorable body, that the fituation of Philadelphia is convenient for tranfacting therein the affairs of the United States, that Congrefs may repofe the utmoft confidence in the patriotifm of its inhabitants, not only to prevent any circumftance which may have a tendency to difturb the neceffary deliberations of Congrefs, but to aid in all meafures to fupport the national honor and dignity.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS affembled, July 28, 1783.

An Addrefs from the citizens of Philadelphia, and the liberties thereof, having been received and read.

Refolved, That the Prefident inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its liberties, in anfwer to their refpectful and affectionate addrefs, that the United States in Congrefs affembled, have great fatisfaction in reviewing the fpirited and patriotic exertions, which have been made by the government and citizens of Pennfylvania, in the courfe of the late glorious war: And that they are highly pleafed with the refolution expreffed by Philadelphia, to aid in all meafures which may have a tendency to fupport the national honor and dignity.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

AT a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the townfhip of Starkfborough, held at the dwelling houfe of Captain Eli Brownfon, in Sunderland, on the 20th day of this inftant Auguft,

Voted, That a tax of 28s. on each proprietors right be paid, for fervices already done, in lotting out 100 acres to each proprietor in faid town. The proprietors are hereby requefted to pay faid tax, immediately, to prevent the fale of their lands.

JOSEPH HINSDALE, Collector.

Bennington, Auguft 21, 1783.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one Sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townfhips of BOLTON, WATERBURY and MIDDLESEX, Rfpectively, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of faid proprietors,

Thefe are therefore to warn the Proprietors of the faid towns refpectively, to meet at the dwelling houfe of Capt. ELI BROWNSON, Innholder, in Sunderland, on Monday the 13th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M. viz.

1ft. To choofe a Moderator refpectively.
2d. To choofe a Proprietor's Clerk, refpectively.
3d. To examine the former proceedings of the proprietors of faid towns, refpectively.

To receive and examine furveys, and eftablifh fuch as may be judged eligible, and to do any other bufinefs proper to be done on faid day.

IRA ALLEN, Affiftant.

Sunderland, Auguft 25, 1783.

To be SOLD cheap for CASH,
At the PRINTING OFFICE,

BLACK and white Gauze, black Mode, black Sattin, Shalloon, Calimanco, beft Longee and Remall Handkerchiefs, fine Holland, Linen Handkerchiefs, Sewing filk of various colours, Ribbons, beft WhiteChapple Needles, Pins, Tow-Cloath, Salt, Raifons, &c. &c.

Likewife, Saddles, curb and fnaffle bit Bridles, Portmanteaus, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Any of the above articles will be given in exchange for Cotton or Linen Rags of any quality, or for any quantity of Ginfeng.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY September 11, 1783. (No. 15.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Sudbury, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said town. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at Mr. Timothy Miller's, in said town, on the eighth day of October next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d, To chuse a clerk for said propriety. 3d, To see if the proprietors will lay out a fourth division of land in said town. 4th, To see if they will raise money to lay out and make roads in said town, and to do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

Dated at Bennington, August 25, 1783.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Sunderland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors at the dwelling house of ensign Abner Hill, in said Sunderland, on the first Monday in November next, at one o'clock P. M.

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To receive and examine former surveys, and past records, and establish such as may there appear eligible, and to see if the proprietors will agree on any method to compleat the laying out the third division, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes above mentioned. TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assistant.

Sunderland, August 25, 1783.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of the towoship of Pittsford, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting of said Proprietors, This is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in said town, on Thursday the 2d day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. First, To choose a Moderator. Second, A Clerk. Third, To see if they will establish the former surveys or any part thereof. Fourth, To see if they will lay out another division. Fifth, To see if they will raise money to defrey necessary charges and do any other proper business.

Dated at Pittsford, August 1, 1783.

EBENEZER DREWRY, Just, Pacis.

Whereas the Proprietors of the town of Hubbarton, at their meeting held at said Hubbarton the fourth instant. Laid a tax of ten shillings lawful money on each of those rights already laid out, This is therefore to warn the several proprietors of said town to pay to the subscriber the said ten shillling on each right, by the 30th day of October next, or so much of their lands will be sold, at public Vendue, on the 27th day of November next as will pay said tax and incident charges.

DANIEL HICKOK, Collector.

Hubbarton, August 21, 1783.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Cambridge, held at the dwelling house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 28th day of August 1783,

Voted, That a tax of thirty seven shillings and six pence on each proprietor's right, be paid, for services already done, in lotting out 150 acres to each proprietor in said town.

The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

STEPHEN KINSLEY, Collector.

Bennington, Sept, 2, 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me by one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Nathaniel Brown, in said town, on the second Thursday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

1st. To choose a moderator. 2d, To choose a Clerk. 3d, To choose a Treasurer. 4th, To take some method to ascertain the bounds of said town, 5th, To see whether said proprietors will divide the whole of said town or a part, and in what manner. 6th, To see if said proprietors will raise any sum or sums of money, to build a grist mill & saw mill in said town. 7th, Whether they will do any thing further to encourage the settlement of said town, and whether said proprietors will lay out and occupy roads and make bridges, and to do any other business necessary on said day.

Dated Manchester, August 27, 1783.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice of Peace.

AT a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Starksborough, held at the dwelling house of Captain Eli Brownson, in Sunderland, on the 20th day of this instant August,

Voted, That a tax of 28s. on each proprietors right be paid, for services already done, in lotting out 100 acres to each proprietor in said town. The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax, immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands.

JOSEPH HINSDALE, Collector.

Bennington, August 21, 1783.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one Sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of BOLTON, WATERBURY and MIDDLESEX, Respectively, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors,

These are therefore to warn the Proprietors of the said towns respectively, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. ELI BROWNSON, Innholder, in Sunderland, on Monday the 13th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M. viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator respectively.

2d. To choose a Proprietor's Clerk, respectively.

3d, To examine the former proceedings of the proprietors of said towns, respectively.

To receive and examine surveys, and establish such as may be judged eligible, and to do any other business proper to be done on said day.

IRA ALLEN, Assistant.

Sunderland, August 25, 1783.

From the Connecticut Courant.

An ADDRESS to the discontented People of AMERICA.

Continued from our last.

HAVING stated the national debt, the annual interest and our proportion of the commutation--- and having answered popular objections with precission, & I hope with satisfaction, I proceed to lay before my readers a plan of finance which will discharge the whole continental debt without burthening the people, and mention several facts to show the folly and danger of the measures which are now pursuing in Connecticut.

Every person complains of the scarcity of money--but the remedy is easy--- our circulating cash may be more than double in four months from this time. You will stare & ask me how. I answer, by establishing funds for the payment of the interest of our public debts: Nothing more than this is necessary to double our cash immediately. The moment this is done, every public security is as good as the nominal sum in specie. Not only Americans, but foreigners will prefer these securities to specie, when they are certain of receivinng the interest at the moment it is due---every security will be transferable, and our debt will be of service to us at this time; for while we owe the money, it will all be in our hands and enable us to pay it gradually and with ease. It is not expected that we must pay the pricipal of the debt at once; even if we could do it, it would not be policy, because we want to increase our cash and this debt may with ease be converted to that purpose. This sound policy, which for ages has been practised in the commercial kingdoms of Europe, Congress have it in view to adopt---they would adopt it instantly, if the jealousy and discontent of their constituents did not defeat all their salutary measures.

The moment our credit is established, another plan may be executed for discharging the principal of the debt without additional burthen upon the people. I have already observed that an annual tax of ten pence on the pound, will pay the interest of our whole continental debt, at six per cent. which is the interest we pay for most of it, but if we are wise enough to establish our credit, we may procure loans in Europe to the amount of our whole debt at an interest of three and an half per cent. Then out of our own fund of ten-pence on the pound, we should have a saving of more than two per cent. But suppose it but two per cent. this will amount to eight hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum, which in 50 years would raise the whole sum of forty millions of dollars. Thus ten-pence on the pound annually & punctually paid, would in fifty years, cancel the whole continental debt, principle and interest, without an impost or any additonal tax, and without any allowance for the increasing wealth of America.

An impost upon foreign articles is certainly the most easy and sure tax that can be collected; it takes off the burthen from the farmers, and lays it upon the rich and luxurious; and if the United States are not lost to all sense of their true interest, they will certainly adopt it.

The impoſt, upon a moderate calculation, will raiſe a ſum equal to fourpence on the pound. This ſum, added to the ten-pence on the pound before mentioned, and the increaſe of wealth and population will diſcharge the whole debt, principal and intereſt in the ſpace of twenty five years.

You are all complaining about the burthen of taxes---for God's ſake then purſue the meaſures recommended by Congreſs. They have formed a plan for taking the weight from the ſhoulders of the farmers, and the laborious part of the community; they urge you to adopt it, and you are mad enough to refuſe it. They would eaſe you of the burthen, but you will not let them. You are jealous of the power of your rulers, when you can, at any time, not only diſplace them, but legally bring them to trial for any miſconduct; nay to the gallows. To be jealous of power in ſuch hands, is weakneſs, folly & meanneſs. If any perſon has abuſed his truſt, arreſt and puniſh him. It will do no good to refuſe a compliance with his meaſures, ſo long as he remains unpuniſhed. But you dare not my countrymen impeach any of your ſervants; you know that they can vindicate their conduct before God and the world. However unpopular their conduct may be they are happy to let you know what it is, and that it proceeded from principle. They feel conſcious of their integrity--that they have conducted you thro' the ſtorm with the leaſt poſſible inconvenience---and that popularity now is infamy.

But while you are blindly wrangling at the annual ſum of one penny on the pound, other States are laughing at your folly and reaping your ſpoils. New-York ate purchaſing the public ſecurities of this State at a low price; nay foreigners are doing the ſame---and before you can poſſibly get any redreſs of your ſuppoſed grievance, New-York will make money enough out of Connecticut, to pay her whole proportion of the public debt. Every note given by the public anſwers as well as caſh to pay the debt, & New-York are getting them into their hands at ten ſhillings on the pound. In this way, we ſhall loſe more money in four months, than five times our ſhare of the commutation. This is no whim, it is an abſolute fact: And while we are drawing town meeting reſolves, raiſing poles, and damning our men of merit and all their ſalutary plans---we have already loſt more than double our ſhare of the commutation---ſome of the officers have already realized their public ſecurities---we are ſending them all out of the State, and ſhall have the whole debt to pay in hard caſh. Good heavens! Is it poſſible that ſuch blindneſs, ſuch folly ſhould infatuate the whigs of America! It is poſſible---it is too true. Connecticut was always drained of her caſh by her neighbours, tho' involuntarily---Now ſhe is determined to throw it all out of her hands by an act of violence---and what is worſe, ſhe glories in it. Rather than enrich a few of her own inhabitants at the annual expence of one penny, ſhe will madly enrich her neighbours at the expence of all her public ſecurities, and when ſhe has done find herſelf without redreſs.

But while you are attempting to get rid of one penny on the pound, you are expending that ſum in the waſte of your own time. I find by computation that the liſts in the town of Hartford, amount upon an average to forty four pounds each. This at a penny on each pound makes three and eight pence per liſt, for the annual intereſt of the commutation. Suppoſe that no more than half as many men as there are taxable liſts, attend a town meeting only two days in the year, ſuch town expends as much money at the price of day labour as would pay its proportion of the commutation.

The officers would be exceedingly glad to relinquiſh all claim to the commutation, provided they could receive the full value of their wages in caſh within the term of twelve months. But this is impoſſible. In the firſt place we cannot aſcertain the loſſes they have ſuſtained from the depreciation of their notes, which have ben parted with at different diſcounts, and other articles which would be neceſſary in a ſettlement of ſuch preciſſion. In the ſecond place if this could be done, it is impoſſible for the people to pay other monies which they acknowledge to be juſt, and raiſe ſuch a ſum for the officers as the arrearages of their wages, for this reaſon it is fruitleſs to make the attempt, it would oppreſs the people more than to pay the intereſt of the commutation, and eſtabliſh funds for converting the whole debt into circulating property. This latter meaſure is eaſily practicable, and not in the leaſt oppreſſive. It will ſecure our credit at home and abroad, and enable the people to pay their taxes with eaſe. But another thing ought to be conſidered---We have unlocated lands in the limits of the United State's juriſdiction, ſufficient if properly diſpoſed of to cancel every farthing of the public debt, both continental and provincial. What enormous ſums may be raiſed by the ſale of ſeveral hundred millions of acres of valuable land, which might be diſpoſed of for the benefit of the United States? It is unreaſonable for particular States to reap the ſole benefit of this vaſt territory; but they certainly will unleſs the attention of the northern States can be turned from trifles to matters of importance. From trifles did I ſay? The commutation is a trifle in proportion to thoſe other matters: I mean in point of value; in reſpect of our union it is of the laſt importance; becauſe a refuſal to comply with it annihilates our exiſtence as a united body. It is a grievance indeed---but it ſprung from neceſſity, and is by no means of ſufficient magnitude to juſtify a breach of faith. No people have clamoured more about breaches of public faith than thoſe who are now endeavoring to commit the ſame crime: A crime which would diſſolve the confederation, infringe the moſt ſacred treaties---retard the eſtabliſhment of a plan of finance or prevent it forever.

Commutation ſtands on the ſame faith as the debts to France and Holland---and theſe laſt muſt be paid at any rate. The moment Congreſs find it impoſſible to furniſh funds for the regular and punctual payment of the intereſt of our debts, France and Holland will ſeek for other recompence from an ungrateful people, than what they can find in our faith and honour. They will iſſue letters of marque and repriſal, our veſſels will be taken and our whole trade will be ſeized upon, to defray the debt both intereſt and principle.---This they can do and this they certainly will do, if a jealouſy of our rulers and a miſtaken idea of liberty ſhould drive us to a violation of our public faith.

Connecticut was always poor, and eternally will be, till ſhe can conſent to be governed by men of ability. At the time the French arrived at Rhode-Iſland it was propoſed by ſome men of diſcernment, that the State ſhould make a contract with them for ſupplying them with proviſion. But the propoſal was rejected by the majority who did not underſtand the policy of it. Two private gentlemen made the contract and reaped the benefit. It is ſaid the French expended in America ſixty millions of crowns; five per cent upon which is three millions of crowns, which the State might have made by the contract and which is about our proportion of the Continental debt. Inſtead of this, two individuals have put this money into their own pockets; and thoſe who might have had the contract are now curſing the good fortune of theſe enterprizing gentlemen. For my part I am happy that a part of it is fallen to an inhabitant of Connecticut who knows how to uſe it. A few ſuch characters, if the narrow, illiberal politics of Connecticut did not cramp their efforts, would make this State reſpectable and affluent. They would import largely into the State, and in ſome meaſure check thoſe ſtreams of caſh which are conſtantly flowing to New-York and Boſton.

But Connecticut is not only determined to be poor, but to alter her conſtitution; a conſtitution the moſt mild and favorable to liberty of any on the continent. This is no empty ſuſpicion, people begin to ſay openly, if they can get rid of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly they can do as they pleaſe. Firſt, however they are attempting to change the members,---to drop every man of ability, of liberal and independent principle, and in their room to chooſe men of intrigue, who artfully work upon the paſſions of the multitude to anſwer their own ſelfiſh purpoſes. It is aſtoniſhing to find that people in the night can apply to a printer's boy, to print a new liſt of members, to ſtand in the nomination for magiſtrates---privately and without conſent of his maſter. This is a fact, and one that ought to awaken every man to a ſenſe of his duty, who wiſhes to preſerve an excellent conſtitution, and ſave the State from ruin. People have been conſtantly changing their repreſentatives for ſeveral years, but to no purpoſe, they are as diſcontented as ever. And ſhould they change every member of both houſes and chooſe

creatures of their own, they would find some of them tyrants at heart, "whose little fingers are thicker than the thighs of their present rulers." Nay, should God Almighty place Gabriel at the head of our affairs, they would find fault with his administration, especially if it were rigorously just---they would wrangle him out of office, and choose some ignorant or unprincipled demagogue.

(To be continued.)

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following instructions in your next paper.

To Elisha Barber and Thomas Jewett, Esq'rs.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the good of this State and of this town in particular, is what (we humbly conceive) to be the duty of every well wisher to the general cause, more especially that of you, gentlemen, whom we have in freemen's meeting chosen to represent us the ensuing year in General Assembly.

And whereas the return of any inimical person or persons whatsoever into this State, may be attended with the most dangerous consequences to all true friends to the liberties of this and the United States.

You are therefore to use the utmost of your endeavours at the ensuing sessions, to have such laws enacted, as will effectually bar against the return of such inimical persons, who either have returned, or hereafter shall or may return to this State, with a view to reside therein, or with any other views inconsistent with the 4th and 5th articles of the provisional treaty, between the Commissioners of the United States on the one part, and those of his Britannic Majesty on on the other part, agreed upon in Paris. And that, when you pass any construction on said articles, you strictly and faithfully adhere to the sense and true intent and meaning of the same, without any prejudice or partiality whatsoever.

A true copy from the minutes,

MICHAEL JACKSON, Constable.

Pownal, September 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

Sir Guy Carlton has informed Congress that he has received orders from England for the immediate evacuation of New-York; but observes in his letter, that this movement will be considerably retared by the nuber of persons who must go with him in cosequence of the resolutions of the people throughout the United States, forbidding the return of the refugees.

The brig Havanna, Capt. Loxley, arrived here on Friday se'ennight from the Havanna; she brings accounts of an insurrection, which had already increased to a very considerable height, in South America, insomuch that the Spanish army, consisting of about 5000 men, was only watching the motions of their enemies, whose numbers appeared too forformidable to hazard an immediate attack.

A correspondent observes, that the situation of the loyalists is deplorable indeed! detested by their countrymen for their perfidy---deserted by their favorite king for their loyalty---and despised by all the world as outcasts of society.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

City Hall, New-York, August 14.

Notice is hereby given to all loyalists within the lines, desirous to emigrate from this place before the final evacuation that they must give in their names at the adjutant general's office, on or before the 21st instant, aud be ready to embark by the end of this month.

ABIJAH WILLARD.

ALBANY, September 8.

We are informed from New-York, that no less than 5239 Loyalists and tories have entered their names at the Adjutant-General's Office about a fortnight ago, for passages to Nova-Scotia.

The evacuation of New-York is now going on in earnest, most of the fortifications are dismantled, and all the heavy artillery is nearly got on board.

By the United States in Congress assembled, July 30, 1783.

THE Superintendant of Finance having reported to Congress, "That the receivers in the several States, have long since been instructed to take all notes signed by the superintendant of Finance, in payment of taxes, and also to take up all such notes whenever tendered, if they have public money in their hands."

Ordered, That the Superintendant of Finance be directed to publish the above information.

In pursuance of the above order, a copy whereof was received in this office yesterday evening, I do hereby publish the information, 'That the receivers in the several States have long since been instructed to take all notes signed by the superintendant of finance in payment of taxes, and also to take up all such notes whenever tendered, if they have public money in their hands.'

ROBERT MORRIS.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 5.

Last Wednesday evening a large sloop which lay at anchor at the mouth of this harbour, where she arrived a few hours before from Connecticut River, and bound to the West-Indies, took fire and was burnt down. The fire, said, communicated from the cabouse to a bundle of hay, while the people were in the cabbin, and before it was discovered had got to such a height that all attempts to extinguish it were fruitless. She was owned by Mr. Cruger in St. Croix, and commanded by Capt. Marshal. Only two persons were on board, who were taken off by the boats from the shore.

BOSTON, September 1.

Monday evening last, being very dark one John Donaldson, second mate of a ship late from London, was going on board the vessel lying at Foster's wharf, he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

Last Friday afternoon, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Townshend, carpenter, near the state house; but through the activity and vigilance of the engine men and other inhabitants, it was got under without doing any considerable damage to the house.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the State of New-York, to his friend in this State.

"The hot headed people in this State have a project, when every thing is established and quiet, then to apply to the neighbouring States and the army in general to come and help this State to subdue you, and that the conquered lands shall be divided amongst those undertakers, this correspondent adds that th[illegible] attempts would be like those that M[illegible] led; many would go, but a very [illegible] would see their expected property."

To be sold cheap for CAS[illegible]

At the PRINTING OFFI[illegible]

In BENNINGTON,

BLACK Sattins and Mode, black [illegible] red Durants, green Tammy, black and w[illegible] Gauzes of various figures, Romal Handkerchi[illegible] Barcelona do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Colour[illegible] Ribbons & Taffets, Watch Chains, Plated Spu[illegible] White Chapple Needles of all sizes, Pins, Snu[illegible] &c. &c. &c.

Likewise, Saddles, curb and snaffle bit Bridles, Portmanteaus, Saddle bags, &c. &c. &c.

CASH or any of the above articles given in exchange for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any quality.

CUYLER GANSEVOORT & Co.

Have to dispose of at their Store in ALBANY, by wholesale only,

BEST German Steel, Bar Iron, Madeira and other Wines, Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, Rock and packing salt, best Holland Gin in cases and five gallon kegs, Window Glass, also,

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Fairfield, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, in said State, on the 8th day of September, 1783, among other things it was Voted, That each and every proprietor in said town of Fairfield, pay a tax of twenty two shillings and six-pence lawful money on each share or proprietor's right, in said town, on or before the 24th day of October next, to be paid to Stephen Hull of Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, Also Voted.

That each and every proprietor, who shall after said day be found delinquent in paying as aforesaid, that so much of his or her share in said town, as will raise the aforesaid sum of 1l. 2s. 6d. will be sold at public vendue, on the 31st of October next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal.

In consequence of said Votes, I do hereby notify all the delinquent proprietors of said town, that if they are found delinquent in paying said tax, on said 24th of October, that their lands will be sold at time and place as aforesaid.

STEPHEN HULL, Collector.

Pownal, September 8, 1783.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all those that are indebted to him for riding post in the year 1781, that he has left their accounts with Darius Chipman, esquire, in Clarendon, to be put in suit if not settled immediately

CEPHAS SMITH, jun.

Tinmouth, August 9, 1782.

LATELY taken up by the subscriber, a large brown horse, fifteen hand high, a star in his face, and no other natural or artificial mark. Whoever will prove their property and pay charges may have him again by applying to

ISAAC COLTON, Post Rider.

meeting at said Northampton, on the 8th of [illegible] did tax themselves the further sum of one dollar on each original right in addition to said twelve shillings before granted for the purpose of hiring the surveyor to survey, lay out and mark settling lots, encourage settlers, &c. the one half of the last mentioned tax was afterwards remitted or abated. And the proprietors at a legal meeting held in said Stamford, on the 29th of October 1779, did vote that all delinquents on said former taxes should pay the interest from the time they were due to the collectors, and all after taxes granted should likewise be paid with interest, by delinquents. And at another legal meeting held at said Stamford, on the 28th of September 1780, did tax themselves in the further sum of two silver dollars on each original right, for the purpose of employing one or more able attorneys to prosecute the claims of the original proprietors and their assigns, against those who pretend to hold under a grant fraudulently obtained by the name of New Stamford, and all others who might claim against them. And the Proprietors did at said meeting grant a further tax of eight shillings lawful silver money, for the purpose of laying out a second division of one hundred acre lots, to encourage Gospel preaching, schools, &c. And at another legal meeting held in said Stamford, on the 30th of May 1781, did grant a tax of six silver dollars on each right, for the purpose of laying out and clearing a road thro' said town into Woodford, for encouraging and supporting gospel preaching, educating children, and paying off several old and just demands against said proprietors: And did further vote that all said taxes should be paid into the hands of their Treasurer within three months from the date of their respective grants, and did appoint Mr. Moses Kinsley of Northampton to collect the two last mentioned taxes of all Proprietors living within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Timothy Cook of said Stamford, to collect the last mentioned six dollars of all Proprietors living within the said State of Vermont: And the subscriber to collect the remainder of all said taxes.

The following proprietors their heirs or assigns are in arrears the following sums, viz.

No of Rights	Proprietors Names.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	s.	l.	d.
2	John G. Brimmer, 2d.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
3	Elisha Mather,			12	8	1	16	2	16
4	Supply Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
5	Seth Hudson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
6	Joseph Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
7	Timothy Dwight, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
8	Gideon Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
9	Mark Warner, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
10	Noah Smith, jun,			12	8	1	16	2	16
11	Samuel Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
13	Noah Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
14	Eleazer Root,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
15	William Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
16	Ebenezer Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
17	Elihu Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
18	Amos Hull,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
20	Jonathan Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
21	Nathaniel Day,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
22	Theodore Atkinson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
23	Noah Brigham,				8	1	16	2	4
24	Jonathan Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
25	Noah Cook, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
26	John Miller, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
27	Eleazer King,			12	8	1	16	2	16
28	Israel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
29	Joel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
31	Elihu Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
32	Selah Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
33	Josiah Raimond,			12	8	1	16	2	16
34	Enos Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
37	John G. Vandegreger,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
39	Elisha Cook,			12	8	1	16	2	16
41	Solomon Miller,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
44	Andrew Hake,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
45	Elisha Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
47	Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
50	John G. Brimmer,		3	12	8	1	16	3	11
51	Nathaniel Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
52	Timothy Dwight,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
53	Thomas Starr,			12	8	1	16	2	16
55	Isaac Searl,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
56	Martin Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
57	John Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
59	Charles Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
60	Thomas Webster,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
61	Bela Strong,			12	8	1	16	2	16
62	Thomas Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
63	Benjamin Simonds,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
64	Josiah Keesfield,			12	8	1	16	2	16
65	Martin Smith,					1	16	1	16
66	Matthew Gillet,					1	16	1	16
67	Elijah Flowers,					1	16	1	16
68	Hezekiah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
69	Uriah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
70	Seth Smith,			12	8	1	16	2	16

Unless the above said taxes, except as before excepted, are paid to the several collectors before named, or their order, with interest and incidental charges, on or before the 9th day of October next, so much of their said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house lately owned by Lieut Edward Higbee, in said Stamford, as will satisfy the same.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 15, 1783.

paid the subscriber, when absent from home, [illegible] receipts, and his minutes thereof are at present [illegible] fees those would send copies of said receipts to prevent their lands being sold with delinquent proprietors. viz. At a legal meeting held at Northampton, on the 12th day of November, 1761, did tax themselves twelve shillings lawful money on each original right, to defrey the charge of a surveyor and commissioners to go on and view and running the lines of said town. And

WHERE liv'd a man whose name was semper-idem,
He, by his trade was call'd mercator quidem,
He had a wife who was not tall nor brevis,
Yet by her carriage she was counted levis,
To her he gave all he possessed satis,
She to repay him made him cuckold gratis.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Woodford, in the State of Vermont, at sundry legal meetings, did tax themselves in the several sums hereafter mentioned, for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the town, marking the lots, and making a settlement by a division of said town with sundry gentlemen who claim a part thereof, cutting roads, encouraging settlers, &c. &c all which have been duly advertised, and delinquents heretofore notified thereof according to law The first rate was ten pounds continental currency granted on each original right, on the first Tuesday of September 1779. The second was ten pounds like money each right, granted on the first Wednesday of January 1780. The third was also ten pounds like money, granted on each right, granted on the first Wednesday of August 1780. The fourth was ten shillings and four pence on each right, of money emitted by the State of Connecticut the March, June and July preceding the grant, which was on the first Wednesday of February 1781. And the fifth was one pound ten shillings lawful silver money on each right, granted on the fourth Wednesday of May 1781 Of which rates the following original proprietors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns are in arrears in whole or in part, and what has been voted to be paid in silver with the interest according to the value thereof.

No. of Rights.	Original Proprietors	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten shillings 4d.	One pound ten shillings	Total valuein silver. l.	s.	d.
32	Aa on Alvord,	10	10	10			3	1	6
52	Theodore Adkinson, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
61	Jesse Austin,	10		10			2	6	0
10	Elias Austin,						1	10	0
28	Gershom Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
57	Benjamin Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
59	Israel Burrett,	10	10	10			3	1	6
27	Stephen Bates, 3d.	10	10	10			3	1	6
34	Michael Burnham,			10			2	2	0
55	James Burnham,			10			2	2	0
7	Elihu Chauncey,						1	10	0
24	Nathaniel Chauncey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
16	Elnathen Chauncey,		10	10			2	10	0
9	William Clark,						1	17	3
37	John Canfield,			10			1	14	9
43	Abraham Camp,		10	10			2	10	3
64	Edward Ells,	10	10	10			3	1	6
63	John Elton,		10	10			2	10	3
42	Israel Goddard,	10	10	10			3	1	6
53	Samuel Gaylord,						1	17	3
29	Timothy Hall,			10			1	14	9
21	Joseph Hococks,		10	10			2	10	0
25	Elihu Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
18	John Hall, 5th,	10	10	10			3	1	6
56	Elihu Hall, jun.	10	10	10			3	1	6
48	Theophilus Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
60	John Jones,	10	10	10			2	10	0
13	Aaron Lyman,		10	10			2	10	0
36	Matthew Livermore, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
6	John Lyman,		10	10			3	1	6
45	Phineas Mecker,						2	0	0
23	Simeon Parmelee	10	10	10			1	17	3
38	Benjamin Picket,						3	1	6
41	Samuel Russell,		10	10			1	10	0
15	Edward Ryley,	10	10	10			2	3	0
26	Josiah Robinson,	10	10	10			3	1	6
46	Elisha Stocking,						3	1	6
19	Joseph Stocking,						1	10	0
14	George Stillman,						1	10	0
58	Benjamin Spencer,	10	10	10			1	10	0
30	Thomas Tibbals,	10	10	10			3	1	6
17	Joseph Wright,						3	1	6
35	Seth Wetmore, Esq;			10			1	10	0
2	Benning Wentworth, Esq; (two Rights,	20	20	20			2	2	0
1	John Wentworth, Esq;	10	10	10			6	3	0
3	Nathaniel Yale,	10	10	10			3	1	6

This RATE is due from each of said Proprietors excepting Jesse & Elias Austin, Elihu Chauncey, Timothy Hall, John Lyman, Benjamin Pickett, Samuel Russell, Elisha Stocking, Joseph Stocking and Joseph Wright.

This RATE is due from each of said PROPRIETORS.

And the said original proprietors their heirs, &c. are hereby notified, that unless they pay said taxes, and other incidental charges, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, so much of their lands as will pay said Rates with interest and incidental charges, will then be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, at the house of Mr. Josiah Lawrence in said Woodford

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 17, 1783.

State of Vermont, Bennington County, ss.

PURSUANT to an application of more than one 16th part of that proprietors of the townships of Woodford and Stamford, in the said county of Bennington, I hereby warn and notify to the said proprietors of Stamford, that they meet at the house formerly possessed by Lieut Robert Higbee, in Stamford, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next. And the proprietors of Woodford, that they meet at the house of Josiah Laurence, in said Woodford, on the 15th of said October aforesaid, then and there to act on the following articles. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a committee and any other officers necessary for the due management of the affairs of said towns. 3d. To raise any sum or sums of money necessary to defrey proprietary charges. 4th, To transact any other business necessary and proper to be done on said days. Given under my hand at Bennington, in said county of Bennington, this 13th day of February, 1783.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of the Peace.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE;

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY September 18, 1783. (No. 16.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Fairfield, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, in said State, on the 8th day of September, 1783, among other things it was Voted, That each and every proprietor in said town of Fairfield, pay a tax of twenty two shillings and six-pence lawful money on each share or proprietor's right, in said town, on or before the 24th day of October next, to be paid to Stephen Hull of Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut. Also Voted,

That each and every proprietor, who shall after said day be found delinquent in paying as aforesaid, that so much of his or her share in said town, as will raise the aforesaid sum of 1l. 2s. 6d. will be sold at public vendue, on the 31st of October next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal.

In consequence of said Votes, I do hereby notify all the delinquent proprietors of said town, that if they are found delinquent in paying said tax, on said 24th of October, that their lands will be sold at time and place as aforesaid.

STEPHEN HULL, Collector.

Pownal, September 8, 1783.

Whereas the Proprietors of the town of Hubbarton, at their meeting held at said Hubbarton the fourth instant. Laid a tax of ten shillings lawful money on each of those rights already laid out, This is therefore to warn the several proprietors of said town to pay to the subscriber the said ten shillings on each right, by the 30th day of October next, or so much of their lands will be sold, at public Vendue, on the 27th day of November next, as will pay said tax and incidental charges.

DANIEL HICKOK, Collector.

Hubbarton, August 21, 1783.

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Cambridge, held at the dwelling house of Jonathan Robinson, in Bennington, on the 28th day of August 1783,

Voted, That a tax of thirty seven shillings and six pence on each propietor's right, be paid, for services already done, in letting out 150 acres to The proprietor in said town.

The proprietors are hereby requested to pay said rates immediately, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

STEPHEN KINSLEY, Collector.

Bennington, Sept. 12, 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Sudbury, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said town. These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at Mr. Timothy Miller's, in said town, on the eighth day of October next, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d, To chuse a clerk for said propriety. 3d, To see if the proprietors will lay out a fourth division of land in said town. 4th, To see if they will raise money to lay out and make roads in said town, and to do any other business for the benefit of said propriety.

Dated at Bennington, August 25, 1783.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.

LATELY taken up by the subscriber, a large brown horse, fifteen hands high, a star in his face, and no other natural or artificial mark. Whoever will prove their property and pay charges may have him again by applying to

ISAAC COLTON, Post Rider.

Bennington, September 9, 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me by one fifteenth part of the proprietors of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Nathaniel Brown, in said town, on the second Thursday of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon.

1st. To choose a moderator. 2d, To choose a Clerk. 3d, To choose a Treasurer. 4th, To take some method to ascertain the bounds of said town. 5th, To see whether said proprietors will divide the whole of said town or a part, and in what manner. 6th, To see if said proprietors will raise any sum or sums of money, to build a grist mill & saw mill in said town. 7th, Whether they will do any thing further to encourage the settlement of said town, and whether said proprietors will lay out and occupy roads and make bridges, and to do any other business necessary on said day.

Dated Manchester, August 27, 1783.

MARTIN POWEL, Justice of Peace.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Sunderland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors at the dwelling house of ensign Abner Hill, in said Sunderland, on the first Monday in November next, at one o'clock P. M.

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To receive and examine former surveys, and pitch records, and establish such as may there appear eligible, and to see if the proprietors will agree on any method to compleat the laying out the third division, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes above mentioned. TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assistant.

Sunderland, August 25, 1783.

CUYLER GANSEVOORT & Co.

Have to dispose of at their Store in ALBANY, by wholesale only, BEST German Steel, Bar Iron, Madeira and other Wines, Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, Rock and packing salt, best Holland Gin in cases and five gallon kegs, Window Glass, also,

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

To be sold cheap for CASH,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

In BENNINGTON,

BLACK Sattins and Mode, black and red Durants, green Tammy, black and white Gauzes of various figures, Romal Handkerchiefs, Barcelona do. Gauze Handkerchiefs, Corduroy, Ribbons & Tastes, Watch Chains, Plated Spurs, White Chapple Needles of all sizes, Pins, Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise, Saddles, curb and snaffle bit Bridles, Portmanteaus, Saddle bags, &c. &c. &c.

CASH, or any of the above articles given in exchange for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any quality.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all those that are indebted to him for riding post in the year 1782, that he has left their accounts with Daniel Chipman, esquire, in Clarendon, to be put in suit if not settled immediately.

CEPHAS SMITH, jun.

Tinmouth, August 9, 1783.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Address to the discontented people of America.

Continued from our last.

I Have only to make a few remarks on the present measures of the people. Had the legislature of this State abused their power to oppress the people, associations, conventions and town meetings for the purpose of petitioning the legislature, would have been legal and honorable. But when the people conceive themselves injured by act of the United States in Congress, it belongs to the legislature to make the proper representation to Congress, and solicit a redress of grievances. The only legal measure the people can take is to give proper instructions to their representatives. Every other measure is illegal and unconstitutional; and it is with concern I mention it, the resolves of some towns in this State, according to our own laws, amount to high treason against the United States and render the leaders liable to an impeachment. Several insurrections and riots, a resistance of the execution of law, and a trampling upon the executive authority of this State have already passed unnoticed, and the perpetrators of such crimes walk the roads with as much security and respectability as the best citizen.

Let me now ask every sober thinking person where these irregular practices will end? If they are suffered to proceed with impunity, for a few months longer, I would not give a farthing for the best interest in the State---our persons and our properties will be insecure, and Connecticut will be a jest and a byeword among the nations. Of all situations in the world anarchy is the most to be dreaded---despotism is far preferable to it. I flatter myself however, that the evils of the present popular measures will recoil upon the heads of the leaders without the confusions of anarchy or the convulsions of a civil war. That convinced of their folly, they will submit to a free, but energetic government and restore the State to tranquillity. If however the people should determine to get rid of a small grievance, at the expence of our union, and to subvert the constitution of the State, to save the annual sum of one penny on the pound; a part of which, the most disinterested see to commutation, must be acknowledge to be just---I must warn the people of the fatal consequences---the history of mankind evinces, that rebellions only serve to give rigour to law,

and that anarchy is inevitably followed by tyranny.

HONORIUS.

P. S. The writer cannot forbear to publish the prudent judicious conduct of the town of Coventry. They met to take into consideration the subject of commutation; and after debating upon the matter, they concluded, that they had no business with it, and went home like men of sense.

An Address to the Officers of the Connecticut Line.

HAVING offered to the discontented people of America, some remarks upon the subject of their uneasiness, with that sincerity and candour that are due to truth and the public welfare. Honorius takes the liberty to suggest some other observations to the officers, who by the resolve of Congress are entitled to the Commutation.

The remarks of the Abbe Raynal, that people are influenced more by feeling than by reason, was never more fully verified, than in the progress of the late war. At the commencement of hostilities people were told that Great-Britain was about to deprive us of liberty and property---that she intended to establish an arbitrary dominion in America---that fleets and armies were sent to enforce her tyrannical edicts---and that nothing but determined opposition could save us from vassalage. They took the alarm---their passions were roused---and the British King whose praises had but just before filled every mouth---and for whom incessant prayers had been offered to Almighty God---was instantly changed from the father and protector of the Colonies into a tyrant---a fury of hell---People were exasperated to madness---the frenzy became irresistable---a thousand curses were imprecated upon the British King and his Ministers---tar and feathers were the gentle punishments of their adherents and poles were erected to the fair Goddess Liberty---and almost worshiped by the multitude. At that time calmness and moderation were construed into toryism and men of sincere whiggism were cursed as traitors, whose only crime was a doubt of our ability to make successful opposition. While the transport lasted, people assumed the soldier from a pretended love to their country---they little thought of pay---they sacrificed every thing to preserve liberty---But in two or three years the passion subsided---it was with greatest difficulty that the militia could be called into the field for a few weeks---enthusiasm was succeeded by indifference---and this by reluctance, till at length a soldier could not be procured without a bounty of fifty or sixty pounds---so capricious are the feelings of mankind. During the ardour of passion, the common cry was "I will lose one half of my estate to save the other." But the tone is changed; the annual sum of one penny on the pound, which they suppose not justly your due, has reversed their feelings---and furnishes a pretext for designing men to raise themselves into notice and for all to resist the execution of law---throw the State into convulsions and endanger our union. In these transactions there is something unaccountable and unreasonable---Congress and General Washington have done more than ever mortals did before---they have conducted us through a labyrinth of difficulties and embarrassments with a less continental debt than Great-Britain expended every six months---they have secured the object we were contending for---people have saved not only half but all their estates---and now---may God forgive the crime---their saviours are cursed as tyrants and must be disgraced for their patriotism---This is the misfortune of men, who perform great actions in time of danger. Greece, Rome and Great-Britain afford striking instances of the same ingratitude; men who by great actions rise to places of distinction, in the tempest of war, or the turbulence of faction, are exposed to popular odium and when the danger is over, their merits are forgotten---and they may think themselves happy to live in contempt, among the same men who have just before adored them. Men are not content to bestow praises in moderation and with consistency, they exalt a favorite to an angel, then sink him to a devil; and perhaps do both in the space of six months without any change in his character. I should not be surprized to find the members of Congress neglected, for no other crime but doing the best they could; and Gen. Washington cursed and despised, for advising to a measure, which he, and the wisest men thought the only expedient to save us from ruin. All the heroic actions of that Commander, who stands first for all the virtues of the General and the man, among the greatest characters of the earth, and to whom America owes more than ever a nation owed to an individual---all his merits are not sufficient to silence the murmurs of discontent, and save him from execration. No, a measure that will cost one penny on the pound annually, adopted at his solicitation, when perhaps it saved us from some misfortune that would have cost us a shilling on the pound, must obscure all the glories of his command, and expose him to the vilest of aspersions. When this is the case can you expect to retire from the field of victory with honor? You certainly cannot. You must expect to be treated with coldness if not with contempt. There are some unworthy characters among the officers; they are despised by their neighbours, they are despised by most of yourselves. That these should be placed upon a footing with men of merit is mortifying to us all. That a man who has served but two or three campaigns should be entitled to the same reward, as one who has served seven or eight is by no means just. But whatever injustice there may be done in particular instances in the resolve of Congress, it was doubtless the most eligible measure they could adopt; it is solemnly binding, and you have a right to expect, or rather demand a fulfilment of the contract. But people are infatuated with mistaken ideas of the matter; they see tyranny at the bottom of a measure that was unavoidable; they are growing turbulent and ungovernable; laws are disregarded: civil officers insulted, and the constitution tottering to the foundation. In this critical situation, those characters who have sacrificed so much in the arduous conflict, may possibly save us once more from destruction. Connecticut is in more danger now, than when Gen. Howe landed upon Long-Island with 30,000 men. What sacrifice it would be necessary to make, or what claims to relinquish, is a matter of too much delicacy for me to suggest. You may do MUCH, you can do ALL that is necessary to save us from ruin. I have no interest to serve, I have no connection with the army nor ever had; but this I am certain of, Connecticut will be a poor contemptible State, without money, without credit, without reputation, without law, torn with factions, distracted in her councils: Like Carthage of old, too jealous of power, she will banish her supporters & defenders, and finally fall a prey to her own intrigues or the ambition of her neighbours, HONORIUS.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

The LIBERTY of the PRESS ought not to be restrained.

THIS declaration in the Bill of Rights is so perfectly conformable to reason and the truest notion of civil liberty, that, I imagine, one moment's reflection would be sufficient to convince any sensible person of its propriety. It must however be understood that the exercise of that liberty shouldbe confined within the bounds of decency and politeness: If this restriction be attended to, in the course of this paper, I shall take it for granted, that there can be no reasonable objection, on account of the freedom that is used, to its going into the press.

The happiness of the people is the great end of civil government; and the means to attain that end, are the laws of society; or in other words the constitution and the statutes of the State. Notwithstanding the wisdom and excellence that are conspicuous in the pages of our constitution, and seem to promise lasting happiness to this Commonwealth; it is prudent to guard against every appearance of encroachment; and more especially so, since we are but now beginning the superstructure which has the constitution for its basis; and since the opinions we now form respecting it will hereafter be deemed precedents, and acquire the sanction of law. If in any instance, through inattention, for I will not say design, we have deviated from the spirit of the constitution; it should be our earliest care to correct the mistake, in order that posterity may not feel the effect.

The writer of this paper, in reviewing the constitution of this Commonwealth, has taken notice of several paragraphs, to the spirit of which, with difference, he imagines, the freemen have hitherto been altogether inattentive.

It is a fact with which every one is acquainted, that the several offices of Treasurer and Counsellor or Assistant have, from the first existence of this

state, been holden by one and the same man; and added to these, I beg leave to say, the same gentleman, as if able to sustain the burden of an ass, has been loaded with the business of an agent to Congress, agent to the State of New-Hampshire, &c. &c. It is not my design at present to enquire what occasioned his appointment to these several offices, or what continues him in possession of them; sufficient it will be to shew that these appointments were unconstitutional, and therefore in their own nature void.

The paragraphs above referred to, & to the spirit of which it is imagined, the freemen have, in their elections been too inattentive, are contained in 17th, 18th, and 20th section of the second chapter of the constitution.

The seventeenth section, after pointing out the mode of electing the Governor, directs that the Deputy Governor and Treasurer shall be chosen in the same manner; and then each freeman shall give in twelve votes for twelve Counsellors---the highest in nomination shall serve, &c. Clearly implying, that that gentleman who shall be chosen into one of those offices, will be incapable for that year of being elected to serve in another. In the eighteenth section there is a clause declaring that the Governor and council have a right to draw on the treasury for money: And by the 20th, they are constituted a court, with an exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all impeachments. If those two offices can be holden by one man, it is evident that he, in capacity of Counsellor, may draw on himself, in capacity of Treasurer, for money; and if that draught should happen to be so immoderate as to occasion an impeachment against himself as Treasurer, then as Counsellor, he must assume the character of judge and determine his own cause.

In searching out the meaning of the constitution, which is couched in general terms, there is propriety in putting such construction upon doubtful and inexplicit paragraphs, as is consistent with reason and law: Because such construction will best preserve the rights of the constitution, and the liberties of the people.

The business of the Treasury requires the whole time and attention of an able man; the office of Counsellor is also important, and during that part of the year in which the council is sitting, demands perhaps more attention: The impropriety therefore of uniting both those offices in one man is clearly seen, and depends on a principle no less plain than this, that it is impossible for a person to exist in two places at one and the same time. I have a respect for the gentleman who has holden these offices, and doubt not he deserves well of the public; yet as a freeman I am unwilling to infringe the sacred rights of the constitution for the sake of adding to the interest, honor and happiness of any individual.

The writer of this paper, begs leave therefore to submit this question to the consideration of the freemen at large, and particularly to the consideration of those gentlemen who are elected representatives for the ensuing year; whether upon casting up the votes it ought not to be determined, that such votes as shall be given for one man to serve in two offices at one time, are, in a constitutional view thrown away; or to be more concise, whether a man, when chosen into any office, known in the constitution, is not incapable of being elected into any other office there known, for the same year.

CONSTITUTIONIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"The evacuation is going on as fast as the number of transports here will admit.

"There are still between 1600 and 1800 loyalists to be provided with passages to Nova-Scotia. A general influenza seems to have seized the inhabitants of this city.

"So great a number as 5239 persons were entered on Saturday last at the adjutant general's office for passages."

HARTFORD, Sept. 16.

The Receiver of Taxes for the State of Pennsylvania has acknowledged the Receipt of 28607 Dollars, in the Month of August last.

Last Tuesday a transient person (who called himself Mark Davis, and said he was born in Cheshire, in England, and that he was 28 years old) by accident fell off a raft of boards near the ferry, in this town, and was unfortunately drowned, no assistance could be given him, as he never rose after he fell off; next day his body was found and decently buried.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 10.

We here that a banditti having lately collected, on Long-Island, and committed many outrages on the inhabitants, a party of troops were sent to surprise them, who have taken up the ringleaders and conducted them to New-York.

Wednesday last, a son of Capt. Edward Barker of Branford, fell from a wharf into the water, and was unfortunately drowned.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.

The Quebeck Gazette, of August 7, says, "Since our last the German Troops embarked on board twenty-five transports, and began on Sunday morning to fall down to Bique, where they are to rendezvous, and from thence to sail for Europe, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Pandora, Capt. Inglis."

From the New-York Morning Post.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, in New Jersey.

"When I had the pleasure to write to you I informed you that I had great hopes that the Congress would soon pass such liberal resolutions as might have a tendency to put a stop to the further violences of the mobs and committees in the different States. Every good person and lover of peace here, was looking with the utmost anxiety for the recommendation stipulated to be made by the treaty; but alas! we have been disappointed, three attempts have been made to carry the vote for the said recommendation through the Congress but they all failed; the question was three times put and debated, and as often negatived. And now, my friend, we despair of Congress ever complying with that article of the treaty, and we dread the consequences, least Great Britain should also on her part think herself at liberty to dispense with any of the articles of the treaty that are disagreeable to her or her subjects, when a new war must be the result.

"It is said that Gen. Washington has received an express from Baron Stuben, informing him, that Gen. Haldimand, has refused to deliver up the posts in Canada, ceded by the treaty to America, alledging that the season is too far advanced for the inhabitants and troops to cross the lakes. What effect this will have is hard to say. Harkee, my friend, we had great hopes that the peltry which the traders had collected in the interior country, the last summer, would have fallen into our hands."

BENNINGTON, Sept. 18.

We hear from St. John's, in Canada, that on the 23d of August last the magazine within the garrison took fire by lightning, 676 barrels of powder was contained in the bomb-proof, which providentially secured it from the fire. A large quantity of warlike stores, together with all the sails and rigging belonging to the shipping, lately dismantled, were consumed. As soon as the lightning struck, the whole garrison, consisting of the 29th regiment and Rogers's corps, together with all the men belonging to the navy and the inhabitants, immediately fled and left the garrison, town, &c. to the fate of the magazine.

JAMES CALDWELL,

Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in

ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cherry do.
Holland Gin,
Shrub,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,
Bohea tea,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,
Old Madeira Wine,
Lisbon do.
Teneriffe, do.
Excellent old Port, do.
Raisins and currants,
Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Rock and Liverpool salt,
Window Glass in Boxes,
Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Chocolate by the box at the New York price.

The above articles he will warrant good of their kind, and will dispose of them on as low terms as can be purchased in the city, for cash, Morris's and Hillegas's notes, wheat, flour, indian corn, or clean flax seed.

N. B. He has just received in the brig Isabella from Boston, 140 bar els of N. E. Rum, which will be sold at 3s. 9d. if applied for soon. Powder and shot, Bar Lead, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the effects of Samuel Rose, late of Manchester in the county of Bennington, deceased, that they exhibit their accounts for settlement, to me the subscriber, on the first, second, or third Tuesdays of October next, at my house in Manchester. Where good attendance will be given, and all those indebted are requested to make payment by that time, or their respective accounts will be left with an Attorney for prosecution.

JOEL ROSE, Administrator.

Manchester, Sept. 15, 1783.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Large Quantity of

DRY GINSENG,

In Exchange for which

ENGLISH GOODS,

Will be given at the Printing Office.

Spoken extempore on reading the act respecting the sale of Spirituous Liquors.

O STRANGE reverse! The freemen of Vermont
Who lately drank their thirst at pool or fount,
Declare by law a Fifteen-Gallon Glass
The only LEGAL Dram for all that pass.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Stamford, in the State of Vermont, at sundry legal meetings did tax themselves in the following sums for the purposes hereafter mentioned, and many of the said Proprietors have neglected or refused to pay the said taxes in whole or in part, although heretofore legally warned thereto (the following original proprietors their heirs or assigns, are in arrears the following sums, except some few who paid the said tax to the collector, when absent from home, who gave them receipts, and his minutes thereof are at present mislaid, he desires those would send copies of said receipts to prevent their lands being sold with delinquent proprietors) viz. At a legal meeting held at Northampton, on the 12th day of November, 1761, did tax themselves twelve shillings lawful money on each original right, to defray the charge of a surveyor and committee to go on and view and running the lines of said town. And at another legal meeting at said Northampton, on the 8th of March, 1762, did tax themselves the further sum of one dollar on each original right in addition to said twelve shillings before granted for the purpose of hiring the surveyor to survey, lay out and mark settling lots, encourage settlers, &c. the one half of the last mentioned tax was afterwards remitted or abated. And the proprietors at a legal meeting held in said Stamford on the 30th of October, 1779, did vote that all delinquents on said former taxes should pay the interest from the time they were due to the collectors, and all after taxes granted should likewise be paid with interest, by delinquents. And at another legal meeting held at said Stamford, on the 28th of September 1780 did tax themselves in the further sum of two silver dollars on each original right, for the purpose of employing one or more able attorneys to prosecute the claims of the original proprietors and their assigns, against those who pretend to hold under a grant fraudulently obtained by the name of New Stamford, and all others who might claim against them. And the Proprietors did at said meeting grant a further tax of eight shillings lawful silver money, for the purpose of laying out a second division of one hundred acre lots, to encourage Gospel preaching, schools, &c. And at another legal meeting held in said Stamford, on the 30th of May 1781, did grant a tax of six silver dollars on each right, for the purpose of laying out and clearing a road thro' said town into Woodford, for encouraging and supporting gospel preaching, educating children, and paying off several old and just demands against said proprietors; And did farther vote that all said taxes should be paid into the hands of their Treasurer within three months from the date of their respective grants, and did appoint Mr. Moses Kinsley of Northampton to collect the two last mentioned taxes of all Proprietors living within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Timothy Cook of said Stamford, to collect the last mentioned six dollars of all Proprietors living within the said State of Vermont. And the subscriber to collect the remainder of all said taxes.

The following proprietors their heirs or assigns are in arrears the following sums, viz.

No of Rights	Proprietors Names.	s.	s.	s.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
2	John G. Brimmer, 2d.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
3	Elisha Mather,			12	8	1	16	2	16
4	Supply Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
5	Seth Hudson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
6	Joseph Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
7	Timothy Dwight, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
8	Gideon Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
9	Mark Warner, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
10	Noah Smith, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
11	Samuel Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
13	Noah Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
14	Eleazer Root,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
15	William Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
16	Ebenezer Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
17	Elihu Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
18	Amos Hall,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
20	Jonathan Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
21	Nathaniel Day,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
22	Theodore Atkinson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
23	Noah Brighman,				8	1	16	2	4
24	Jonathan Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
25	Noah Cook, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
26	John Miller, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
27	Eleazer King,			12	8	1	16	2	16
28	Israel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
29	Joel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
31	Elihu Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
32	Selah Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
33	Josiah Raimond,			12	8	1	16	2	16
34	Enos Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
37	John G. Vandegreger,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
39	Elisha Cook,			12	8	1	16	2	16
41	Solomon Miller,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
44	Andrew Hake,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
45	Elisha Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
47	Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
50	John G. Brimmer,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
51	Nathaniel Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
52	Timothy Dwight,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
53	Thomas Starr,			12	8	1	16	2	16
55	Isaac Searl,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
56	Martin Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
57	John Phelps,			12		1	16	2	16
59	Charles Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
60	Thomas Webster,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
61	Bela Strong,			12	8	1	16	2	16
62	Thomas Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
63	Benjamin Simonds,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
64	Josiah Kentfield,			12	8	1	16	2	16
65	Martin Smith,					1	16	1	16
66	Matthew Gillet,					1	16	1	16
67	Elijah Flowers,					1	16	1	16
68	Hezekiah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
69	Uriah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
70	Seth Smith,			12	8	1	16	2	16

Unless the above said taxes, except as before excepted, are paid to the several collectors before named, or their order, with interest and incidental charges, on or before the 9th day of October next, so much of their said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house lately owned by Lieut. Edward Higbee, in said Stamford, as will satisfy the same.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 15, 1783.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of Woodford, in the State of Vermont, at sundry legal meetings, did tax themselves in the several sums hereafter mentioned, for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the town, marking the lots, and making a settlement by a division of said town with sundry gentlemen who claim a part thereof, cutting roads, encouraging settlers, &c. &c. all which have been duly advertised, and delinquents heretofore notified thereof according to law. The first rate was ten pounds continental currency granted on each original right, on the first Tuesday of September 1779. The second was ten pounds like money each right, granted on the first Wednesday of January 1780. The third was also ten pounds like money, granted on each right, granted on the first Wednesday of August 1780. The fourth was ten shillings and four pence on each right, of money emitted by the State of Connecticut the March, June and July preceding the grant, which was on the first Wednesday of February 1781. And the fifth was one pound ten shillings lawful silver money on each right, granted on the fourth Wednesday of May 1781. Of which rates the following original proprietors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns are in arrears in whole or in part, and what has been voted to be paid in silver with the interest according to the value thereof.

No. of Rights.	Original Proprietors.	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten shillings 4d.	One pound ten shillings	Total l.	Value in Silver s.	d.
32	Aaron Alvord,	10	10	10	This RATE is due from each of said Proprietors excepting Jesse & Elias Austin, Elihu Chauncey, Timothy Hall, John Lyman, Benjamin Pickett, Samuel Russell, Elisha Stocking, Joseph Stocking and Joseph Wright.	This RATE is due from each of said PROPRIETORS.	3	1	6
52	Theodore Adkinson, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
61	Jesse Austin,	10		10			2	6	[illegible]
10	Elias Austin,						1	10	0
28	Gershom Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
57	Benjamin Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
59	Israel Burrett,	10	10	10			3	1	6
27	Stephen Bates, 3d.	10	10	10			3	1	6
34	Michael Burnham,			10			2	2	0
55	James Burnham,			10			2	2	0
7	Elihu Chauncey,						1	10	0
24	Nathaniel Chauncey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
16	Elnathan Chauncey,		10	10			2	10	[illegible]
9	William Clark,						1	17	[illegible]
37	John Canfield,			10			1	14	[illegible]
43	Abraham Camp,		10	10			2	10	[illegible]
64	Edward Ells,	10	10	10			3	1	6
63	John Elton,		10	10			2	10	[illegible]
42	Israel Goddard,	10	10	10			3	1	6
53	Samuel Gaylord,						1	17	[illegible]
29	Timothy Hall,			10			1	14	[illegible]
21	Joseph Hocooks,		10	10			2	10	[illegible]
15	Elihu Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
18	John Hall, 5th,	10	10	10			3	1	6
56	Elihu Hall, jun.	10	10	10			3	1	6
48	Theophilus Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
60	John Jones,	10	10	10			2	10	[illegible]
13	Aaron Lyman,		10	10			3	1	[illegible]
36	Matthew Livermore, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
6	John Lyman,		10	10			2	[illegible]	0
45	Phineas Meeker,						1	17	[illegible]
23	Simeon Parmelee	10	10	10			3	1	[illegible]
38	Benjamin Picket,						1	10	0
41	Samuel Russell,		10	10			2	3	[illegible]
15	Edward Ryley,	10	10	10			3	1	6
26	Josiah Robinson,	10	10	10			3	1	6
46	Elisha Stocking,						1	10	0
19	Joseph Stocking,						1	10	0
14	George Stillman,						1	10	0
58	Benjamin Spencer,	10	10	10			3	1	6
30	Thomas Tibbals,	10	10	10			3	1	6
17	Joseph Wright,						1	10	0
35	Seth Wetmore, Esq;			10			2	2	0
2	Benning Wentworth, Esq; (two Rights,	20	20	20			6	3	0
1	John Wentworth, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
3	Nathaniel Yale,	10	10	10			3	1	6

And the said original proprietors their heirs, &c. are hereby notified, that unless they pay said taxes, and other incidental charges, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, so much of their lands as will pay said Rates with interest and incidental charges, will then be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, at the house of Mr. Josiah Lawreuce in said Woodford.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 17, 1783.

State of Vermont, Bennington County, ss.

PURSUANT to an application of more than one 16th part of the proprietors of the townships of Woodford and Stamford, in the said county of Bennington, I hereby warn and notify to the said pro proprietors of Stamford, that they meet at the house formerly possessed by Lieut. Robert Higbee, in Stamford, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next. And the proprietors of Woodford, that they meet at the house of Josiah Laurence, in said Woodford, on the 15th of said October aforesaid, then and there to act on the following articles. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a committee and any other officers necessary for the due management of the affairs of said towns. 3d. To raise any sum or sums of money necessary to defrey proprietary charges. 4th, To transact any other business necessary and proper to be done on said days. Given under my hand at Bennington in said county of Bennington, this 13th day of February, 1783.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of the Peace.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE:

OR

FREEMEN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY September 25, 1783. (No. 17.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Large Quantity of
DRY GINSENG,
In Exchange for which
ENGLISH GOODS,
A Variety of
SADDLERS WARE,
All sorts of
BLANKS, &c. &c. &c.
Will be given at the Printing Office,
BENNINGTON.
GINSENG will be taken in pay for News-Papers at said Office.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Has for Sale, at his Grocery Store, in
ALBANY,

WEST India Rum,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Cherry do.
Holland Gin,
Shrub,
Fresh Lime Juice, in bottles and gallon kegs,
Bohea tea,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,
Old Madeira Wine,
Lisbon do.
Teneriffe, do.
Excellent old Port, do.
Raisins and currants,
Capers, Olives and Anchovies,
Rock and Liverpool salt,
Window Glass in Boxes,
Drinking Glasses and Tumblers,
Chocolate by the box at the New York price.

The above articles he will warrant good of their kind, and will dispose of them on as low terms as can be purchased in the city, for cash, Morris's and Hillegan's notes, wheat, flour, indian corn, or clean flax seed.

N. B. He has just received in the brig Isabella from Boston, 140 barrels of N. E. Rum, which will be sold at 3s. 9d. if applied for soon. Powder and shot, Bar Lead, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Rose, late of Manchester in the county of Bennington, deceased, that they exhibit their accounts for settlement, to me the subscriber, on the first, second, or third Tuesdays of October next, at my house in Manchester. Where good attendance will be given, and all those indebted are requested to make payment by that time, or their respective accounts will be left with an Attorney for prosecution.

JOEL ROSE, Administrator.

Manchester, Sept. 15, 1783.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Fairfield, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal, in the county of Bennington, in said State, on the 8th day of September, 1783, among other things it was Voted, That each and every proprietor in said town of Fairfield, pay a tax of twenty two shillings and six-pence lawful money on each share or proprietor's right, in said town, on or before the 24th day of October next, to be paid to Stephen Hull of Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut. Also Voted.

That each and every proprietor, who shall after said day be found delinquent in paying as aforesaid, that so much of his or her share in said town, as will raise the aforesaid sum of 1l. 2s. 6d. will be sold at public vendue, on the 31st of October next, at the dwelling house of Thomas Jewett, Esq; in Pownal.

In consequence of said Votes, I do hereby notify all the delinquent proprietors of said town, that if they are found delinquent in paying said tax, on said 24th of October, that their lands will be sold at time and place as aforesaid.

STEPHEN HULL, Collector.

Pownal, September 8, 1783.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all those that are indebted to him for riding post in the year 1781, that he has left their accounts with Darius Chipman, esquire, in Clarendon, to be put in suit if not settled immediately

CEPHAS SMITH, jun.

Tinmouth August 9, 1783.

LATELY taken up by the subscriber, a large brown horse, fifteen hand high, a star in his face, and no other natural or artificial mark. Whoever will prove their property and pay charges may have him again by applying to

ISAAC COLTON, Post Rider.

Bennington, September 9, 1783.

CUYLER GANSEVOORT & Co.
Have to dispose of at their Store in
ALBANY, by wholesale only,
BEST German Steel, Bar Iron, Madeira and other Wines, Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, Rock and packing salt, best Holland Gin in cases and five gallon kegs, Window Glass, also,
An assortment of DRY GOODS.

UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, (Princeton) August 26.

According to order General Washington attended, and being introduced by two members, the President addressed him as follows:

SIR,

CONGRESS feel particular pleasure in seeing your Excellency, and in congratulating you on the success of a war, in which you have acted so conspicuous a part:

It has been the singular happiness of the United States, that during a war so long, so dangerous and so important, Providence has been graciously pleased to preserve the life of a General, who has merited & possessed the uninterrupted confidence and affection of his fellow citizens. In other nations many have performed services for which they have deserved and received the thanks of the public; but to you, Sir, peculiar praise is due, your services have been essential in acquiring and establishing the Freedom and Independence of your country; they deserve the grateful acknowledgments of a free and independent nation; those acknowledgments Congress have the satisfaction of expressing to your Excellency.

Hostilities have now ceased, but your country still needs your services; she wishes to avail herself of your talents in forming the arrangments which will be necessary for her in the time of peace; for this reason your attendance at Congress has been requested. A Committee is appointed to confer with your Excellency and to receive your assistance in preparing and digesting plans relative to those important objects. To which his Excellency made the following reply.

Mr. President,

I am too sensible of the honorable reception I have now experienced, not to be penetrated with the deepest feelings of gratitude.

Notwithstanding Congress appear to estimate the value of my life beyond any services I have been able to render the United States, yet I must be permitted to consider the wisdom and unanimity of our national councils, the firmness of our citizens, and the patience and bravery of our troops, which have produced so happy a termination of the war, as the most conspicuous effect of the divine interposition and the surest persage of our future happiness.

Highly gratified by the favourable sentiments which Congress are pleased to express of my past conduct, and amply rewarded by the confidence and affection of my fellow-citizens, I cannot hesitate to contribute my best endeavours towards the establishment of the national security in whatsoever manner the sovereign power may think proper to direct, until the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, or the final evacuation of our country by the British forces; after either of which events, I shall ask permission to retire to the peaceful shade of private life.

Perhaps, Sir, no occasion may offer more suitable than the present to express my humble thanks to God, and my grateful acknowledgments to my country, for the great and uniform support I have received in every vicissitude of fortune, and for the many distinguished honors which Congress have been pleased to confer upon me in the course of the war.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

From the Connecticut COURANT.

Address to the thinking judicious inhabitants of Connecticut.

UPON reviewing the remarks I have made in the course of these addresses, I find much remains to be said upon the bad policy of Connecticut, and her present dangerous situation; and a most anxious concern for the honor and interest of my native State, as well as for the dignity of the confederation, impels me to pursue the theme.

From the days of the Patriarch Abraham, to the present time there has not been so fair an oppertuniny to form &c.

vil and ecclesiastical constitutions upon the liberal, genuine principles of public good as is now offered to the Northern States. Indeed their present constitutions are liable to as few exceptions perhaps as any in the known world; and yet with these advantages, they bid fair to enjoy no great share of public tranquility and private security. The principal fault seems to be a want of energy in the administration of the governments. Some defects there are in the constitutions, and some impolitic laws there always will be, so long as ignorance, inexperience & wickedness have any share in legislation. But were our laws imperfect as they are, strictly observed, and public measures acquiesced in with confidence, we should relish the sweets of liberty to a greater degree than any of our neighbours.

It is observed by the great Montesquieu, that popular governments must have public virtue or patriotism for their basis. This is doubtless true; & since there never was and never will be such a thing as a permanent general principle of public virtue, there never was and never will be such a thing as a permanent democracy. Self-interest is the ruling principle of all mankind; when this becomes generally connected, that is, when the private interests of individuals, all unite to pursue the same object, it assumes the name of patriotism and public spirit. When any particular interest clashes with that of the community, it is branded with that odious epithet selfishness. It is the same principle in both cases, it receives different appellations, according as it operates with or against the good of the whole. In times of public danger, when the State is invaded, it is the private interest of each individual to resist the common foe; and these several interests, operating in concert, are called public spirit. But this is all self-interest; if such a thing exists as love to our country, aside of all private considerations, it seldom operates or at least terminates in cold benevolent wishes. This accounts for the capricious, fluctuating conduct of the people at the present time. There was a period when many people would have expended one half of their estate to hire officers and soldiers, if the success of the war could have been insured: Nay further, I really believe that some individuals, would have given one half of their estates, which are large, rather than submit to one year's personal service in the army. Yet now their estates and their liberties are secured, not one penny extraordinary will they pay, unless it is extorted from them by law. When all was in danger, selfishness would offer one half to save the other; when all is secure, selfishness will not let a farthing go that it deems more than a sufficient recompense for the service of the army; and what is the greatest evil of all, every individual however remote from the seat of action, and the sources of intelligence, undertakes to determine to a farthing, the value of their services and losses. People are all become historians and politicians, tho' perhaps they never read any thing but news papers. At such a time, when pride, supported by ignorance & fostered by selfishness, ventures to impeach our public councils; and discontent, fomented by emissaries from New-York or incendiaries in the bosom of our country, shakes our constitution to its basis---it is the duty of every man, who loves his country or himself, to use his influence in support of goverment and in rescuing us once more from destruction.

In the course of the late war, our poverty and want of system have exposed us to numberless losses and embarrasments. Want of cash obliged us to substitute paper credit---want of power or inclination prevented taxation, till the quantity of paper had depreciated its value almost to nothing, when it happily ceased to circulate. In this article, the public suffered much; but individuals suffered more and its death was eventually a favourable circumstance. Want of ready cash, often obliged the public to give almost double price for provision. (By the way, the same persons who demanded double price for their cattle, beef and flour, because they gave credit, will not by any means give double price to officers, who were constantly in the field without pay: Ignorance and self-interest make pensions of the last; thought I cannot see the least essential difference between a double price for beef and a double price for labour.) Want of ready cash obliged us to borrow it in Europe, at a higher interest than other nations give. Want of ready cash obliged us to give enormous bounties to procure soldiers, from time to time, to supply the places of those who had deserted for want of cash. The want of ready cash obliged Congress to promise extra pay to the officers if they would continue in service without ready pay. The farmers, who demanded an extraodinary price for provision---the soldiers who demanded extraodinary bounties, and the officers, who would not continue in service without an extraodinary future reward, are all equally criminal, equially ungenerous, equially greedy of wealth. The truth is, no person will labour without reward---patriotism is but a poor substitute for food and cloathing, but a much poorer substitute for cash. This is the idol that is universally adored, and to which every thing is sacrificed. Farmers, merchants, officers, soldiers, all--all pursue the same object---all would have made fortunes if they could, though perhaps at the expence of the object for which were contending.

There are many sensible, well meaning people, who wish to be satisfied in the following points, viz.

Whether Congress had power to grant half-pay for life, or an equivalent. And,

Whether, if they had power, we can refuse to pay it with honor or honesty.

As to the first article, Congress were certainly invested with power to raise an army; to pay, cloathe and feed them. In some respects the power of Congress is limited; in respect to the war it is principally discretionary. This discretionary power they have constantly exercised, and it is supposed or ought to be, that the articles of confederation confer a power competent to all the purposes of the object for which they were appointed. The supreme power of every community must be placed somewhere ---we have placed it in Congress; and the only question now is, whether Congress has been faithful and carried us through the war with the least inconvenience, or whether they have abused their trust and oppressed their constituents to answer private purposes. They have made contract and the States have acquiesced; they have granted gratuities and extra rewards, and we found no fault; they think, and so thinks every person who understands the matter, that they have conducted us through the war with the least possible expence. They are sensible, and so we are all, that if we had been furnished with ready cash, they could have supported an army with much less expence; officers, soldiers, provision and all military stores might have been procured at a much cheaper rate; but let any person, in the dispassionate moments of reflection, take a retrospective view of the embarrassments of our public affairs from the year 1774, and say whether he thinks the war could have been conducted with much less blunders or less expence. For my part I sincerly believe that the half-pay resolves, or commutation which adds to the debt five millions of dollars, prevented some fatal catastrophe which would have cost fifteen millions. In any point of view, Congress seem to have done the best they could, and will be justified by impartial nations and more by impartial posterity. As to the second article, it is easily decided. Contracts between individuals and States, are solemn ties that bind society together. They are sacred things and ought not to be violated. To indulge the least infringement of these, paves the way for unrestrained villainy and deceit---confidence must cease and commercial intercourse be annihilated. It is a subject on which I wish not to dwell---but the man who can seriously attempt to break a contract, especially when the conditions are fulfilled, is not to be trusted---he is a villain at heart. HONORIUS.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont.

HAVING in a former paper pointed out the impropriety of permitting one man to hold at one time, the two several offices of Treasurer and Counsellor; it shall be the design of this to shew that it is improper, illegal and unconstitutional that the judicial power within this State should have any connection with the legislative or executive, or in other words that the judges, of the supreme court especially, should, while Judges, sustain any other office whatever, either in the legislative or executive department.

In the eighteenth section of the second chapter of the constitution, it is declared

that they, that is the Governor and Council, shall sit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance for advice only, the justices of the Supreme Court, by which I think it is evident, that the constitution considers the Justices of the Supreme Court as a body of men distinct and seperate from the Council.

Another argument to prove this position may be drawn from the next clause in the same section, which declares, that the Governor and Council shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, &c. And since it is one part of the business of the Judges of the Supreme Court to lay fines and punish offences, and since it is sometimes requisite to grant pardons and remit fines, it will follow, that, if judges may at the same time be counsellors; in one capacity their office will oblige them to lay fines and punish offences and in the other to remit those very fines & pardon those very offences, a circumstance which must tend to lessen their dignity and render them contemptible.

The 20th section of the same chapter of the constitution, makes every officer of State whether judicial or executive, liable to be impeached for mal-administration, and gives the Governor and Council an exclusive jurisdiction, to hear and determine all impeachments. Now if the Judges may be impeached for their judicial acts, and at the same time be members of the Council; it will follow that should they be impeached they must judge in their own cause.

If the above recited paragraphs are in any degree doubtful so as not to be express to my purpose, yet it is presumed that arguments may be deduced from reason and the usage of such States and kingdoms as have carried the science of legislation to a great extent of perfection, which will be sufficient to convince any candid mind, that this construction is the most rational.

A very great judge, as well as a very learned man, speaking upon this subject, expresses himself to this effect; "In this distinct and seperate existence of the judicial power in a peculiar body of men, consists one main preservative of the public liberty, which cannot subsist long in any State, unless the administration of common justice be in some degree seperated, both from the legislative and also from the executive power. Were it joined with the legislative, the life, liberty and property of the subject would be in the hands of arbitrary judges, whose decisions would be then regulated only by their own opinions, and not by any fundamental principles of law; which the legislators may depart from yet judges are bound to observe. Were it joined with the executive, this union might soon be an over balance for the legislative. Nothing therefore is more to be avoided in a free constitution, than uniting the provinces of a Judge and a minister of state. And indeed, says the same author, that the absolute power claimed and executed by the King of France, is more tolerable than that of the eastern despots, is in great measure owing to this circumstance, that the judicial power in that kingdom, is vested in their parliaments, a body seperate and distinct from both the legislative and executive.

Where ever the power of making, judging & executing the laws resides in any one man or body of men, there despotism rears its head and wears a dreadful aspect.

The province of a judge of the Superior Court is perhaps of more consequence to the Commonwealth than any other place in it, and requires a greater share of learning and abilities; it is therefore important that a judge should be unincumbered with business of such a nature as would tend to divert his mind from the great object of his commission.

Employ a Judge in the legislative or executive department of government, & his mind will be taken off from the study of the law, which must prevent the encrease of his abilities as a judge, and added to this he will assist in making or executing of those laws, of which in another capacity he is judge, which certainly is productive of tyranny, and in the end will be ruinous to the rights of the constitution and the liberties of the people.

When a legislator has made a law the people are bound to observe it, that is, as it is written; now it may so happen, and with permission I will say frequently does, that the idea of the legislator is not exactly conveyed by what is written, if the legislator may assume the character of judge, and give his opinion respecting a law which he himself has made, there is reason to suppose that he, as judge, would be inclined to receive and maintain the same ideas of the law that he had formed when legislator. The consequence would be that in some cases the decision of the court would bear hard upon the subject.

I should be unwilling to lose the abilities of those worthy gentlemen who have hitherto acted in either of the departments, whether legislative, executive or judicial, were I not convinced that they would be more extensively useful to the public in being confined to one.

CONSTITUTIONIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

Yesterday arrived here the ship General Washington Captain Barney, from Havre de Grace which place he left on the first of August, and touched at Pool, in England, where he landed the hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; on his way to London. We learn that the definitive treaty was not signed when Capt. Barney sailed: That Treaties of Commerce with America were signed by the Courts of Portugal and Denmark: And that a Treaty of Alliance was Concluded between the Courts of France and England, to support the Turks against the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

BENNINGTON, Sept. 28.

A correspondent remarks that the weather has been the most extraordinary, in these parts for some time past, that the oldest man among us can remember. Yesterday was the only fair day we have had for near six weeks.

Sir Guy Carleton has issued orders that no person shall demolish any stone, brick or frame building, or carry off any part of the materials of such building, without leave of the board of commissioners. This order was occasioned by the refugees destroying the buildings, & carrying off the materials to erect habitations in Nova Scotia.

THE Proprietors of the township of PANTON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living at Lake George landing in the county of Charlotte and State of New-York, or to Henry Spalding in said Panton, the following proprietary tax, viz. SIX SHILLINGS, lawful money on each proprietor's right granted the 22d day of May 1783, to be paid into the treasury by the fourteenth day of October next, for the purpose of paying proprietors debts and surveying out said township, and if not paid by the fourteenth of October, their lands will be advertised and sold to pay said tax and cost as the law directs.

ISAAC KELLOG, Collector.

Lake George landing, August 25, 1783.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the town of Hubbarton, at their meeting held at said Hubbarton, the fourth instant, Laid a tax of ten shillings lawful money on each of those rights already laid out. This is therefore to warn the several proprietors of said town to pay to the subscriber the said ten shillings on each right, by the 30th day of October next, or so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 27th day of November next, as will pay said tax and incidental charges.

DAVID HICKOK, Collector.

Hubbarton, August 21, 1783.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Your inserting the following extract from Dr. Goldsmith's Deserted Village, will oblige a customer.

NEAR yonder corpse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild;
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had chang'd, nor wish'd to change his place
Unpractis'd he to fawn or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learn'd to prize,
More skill'd to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wand'rings, but relief'd their pain;
The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there and had his claims allow'd;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and shew'd how fields were won.
Pleas'd with his guests, the good man learn'd to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave e'er charity begun.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt for all:
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new fledg'd offspring to the skies;
He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, pain, and guilt by turns dismay'd,
The rev'rend champion stood, at his controul,
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whisper'd praise.
At church with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn'd the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools, who came to scoff remain'd to pray.
The [illegible] all around the pious man,
With [illegible] honest rustic ran;
[illegible] wife,
[illegible]
His ready [illegible]
Their welfare pleas'd [illegible]

on said former taxes should pay the interest from the time they were due to the collectors, and all after taxes granted should likewise be paid with interest, by delinquents. And at another legal meeting held at said Stamford, on the 28th of September 1780, did tax themselves in the further sum of two silver dollars on each original right, for the purpose of employing one or more able attorneys to prosecute the claims of the original proprietors and their assigns, against those who pretend to hold under a grant fraudulently obtained by the name of New Stamford, and all others who might claim against them. And the Proprietors did at said meeting grant a further tax of eight shillings lawful silver money, for the purpose of laying out a second division of one hundred acre lots, to encourage Gospel preaching, schools, &c. And at another legal meeting held in said Stamford, on the 30th of May 1781, did grant a tax of six silver dollars on each right, for the purpose of laying out and clearing a road thro' said town into Woodford, for encouraging and supporting gospel preaching, educating children, and paying off several old and just demands against said proprietors; And did further vote that all said taxes should be paid into the hands of their Treasurer within three months from the date of their respective grants, and did appoint Mr. Moses Kinsley of Northampton to collect the two last mentioned taxes of all Proprietors living within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Timothy Cook of said Stamford, to collect the last mentioned six dollars of all Proprietors living within the said State of Vermont. And the subscriber to collect the remainder of all said taxes.

The following proprietors their heirs or assigns are in arrears the following sums, viz.

No of Rights	Proprietors Names:	s.	s.	s.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
2	John G. Brimmer, 2d.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
3	Elisha Mather,			12	8	1	16	2	16
4	Supply Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
5	Seth Hudson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
6	Joseph Kingsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
7	Timothy Dwight, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
8	Gideon Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
9	Mark Warner, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
10	Noah Smith, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
11	Samuel Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
13	Noah Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
14	Eleazer Root,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
15	William Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
16	Ebenezer Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
17	Elihu Clark,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
18	Amos Hull,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
20	Jonathan Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
21	Nathaniel Day,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
22	Theodore Atkinson,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
23	Noah Brighman,				8	1	16	2	4
24	Jonathan Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
25	Noah Cook, jun.			12	8	1	16	2	16
26	John Miller, jun.	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
27	Eleazer King,			12	8	1	16	2	16
28	Israel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
29	Joel Clark,			12	8	1	16	2	16
31	Elihu Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
32	Selah Wright,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
33	Josiah Raimond,			12	8	1	16	2	16
34	Enos Kinsley,			12	8	1	16	2	16
37	John G. Vandegreger,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
39	Elisha Cook,			12	8	1	16	2	16
41	Solomon Miller,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
44	Andrew Hake,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
45	Elisha Hunt,			12	8	1	16	2	16
47	Thomas Hutchinson, Esq;	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
50	John G. Brimmer,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
51	Nathaniel Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
52	Timothy Dwight,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
53	Thomas Starr,			12	8	1	16	2	16
55	Isaac Searl,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
56	Martin Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
57	John Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
59	Charles Phelps,			12	8	1	16	2	16
60	Thomas Webster,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
61	Bela Strong,			12	8	1	16	2	16
62	Thomas Allen,			12	8	1	16	2	16
63	Benjamin Simonds,	12	3	12	8	1	16	3	11
64	Josiah Kentfield,			12	8	1	16	2	16
65	Martin Smith,					1	16	1	16
66	Matthew Gillet,					1	16	1	16
67	Elijah Flowers,					1	16	1	16
68	Hezekiah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
69	Uriah Seymour,			12	8	1	16	2	16
70	Seth Smith,			12	8	1	16	2	16

Unless the above said taxes, except as before excepted, are paid to the several collectors before named, or their order, with interest and incidental charges, on or before the 9th day of October next, so much of their said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house lately owned by Lieut. Edward Higbee, in said Stamford, as will satisfy the same.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 15, 1783.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of Woodford, in the State of Vermont, at sundry legal meetings, did tax themselves in the several sums hereafter mentioned, for the purpose of defraying the charges of laying out the town, marking the lots, and making a settlement by a division of said town with sundry gentlemen who claim a part thereof, cutting roads, encouraging settlers, &c. &c. all which have been duly advertised, and delinquents heretofore notified thereof according to law The first rate was ten pounds continental currency granted on each original right, on the first Tuesday of September 1779. The second was ten pounds like money each right, granted on the first Wednesday of January 1780. The third was also ten pounds like money, granted on each right, granted on the first Wednesday of August 1780 The fourth was ten shillings and four pence on each right, of money emitted by the State of Connecticut the March, June and July preceding the grant, which was on the first Wednesday of February 1781. And the fifth was one pound ten shillings lawful silver money on each right, granted on the fourth Wednesday of May 1781 Of which rates the following original proprietors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns are in arrears in whole or in part, and what has been voted to be paid in silver with the interest according to the value thereof.

No. of Rights.	Original Proprietors.	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten pounds	Ten shillings 4d	One pound ten shillings	Total Value in Silver l.	s.	
32	Aaron Alvord,	10	10	10			3	1	6
52	Theodore Adkinson, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
61	Jesse Austin,	10		10			2	6	0
10	Elias Austin,						1	10	0
28	Gershom Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
57	Benjamin Birdsey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
59	Israel Burrett,	10	10	10			3	1	6
27	Stephen Bates, 3d.	10	10	10			3	1	6
34	Michael Burnham,			10			2	2	0
55	James Burnham,			10			2	2	0
7	Elihu Chauncey,						1	10	0
24	Nathaniel Chauncey,	10	10	10			3	1	6
16	Elnathan Chauncey,		10	10			2	10	3
9	William Clark,						1	17	3
37	John Canfield,			10			1	14	9
43	Abraham Camp,		10	10			2	10	3
64	Edward Ells,	10	10	10			3	1	6
63	John Elton,		10	10			2	10	3
42	Israel Goddard,	10	10	10			3	1	6
53	Samuel Gaylord,						1	17	3
29	Timothy Hall,			10			1	14	9
21	Joseph Hococks,		10	10			2	10	3
25	Elihu Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
18	John Hall, 5th,	10	10	10			3	1	6
56	Elihu Hall, jun.	10	10	10			3	1	6
48	Theophilus Hall,	10	10	10			3	1	6
60	John Jones,	10	10	10			2	10	[illegible]
13	Aaron Lyman,		10	10			3	4	[illegible]
36	Matthew Livermore, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
6	John Lyman		10	10			2	3	0
45	Phineas Meeker,						1	17	3
23	Simeon Parmelee	10	10	10			3	1	6
38	Benjamin Picket,						1	10	0
41	Samuel Russell,		10	10			2	3	[illegible]
15	Edward Ryley,	10	10	10			3	1	6
26	Josiah Robinson,	10	10	10			3	1	6
46	Elisha Stocking,						1	10	0
19	Joseph Stocking,						1	10	0
14	George Stillman,						1	10	0
58	Benjamin Spencer,	10	10	10			3	1	6
50	Thomas Tibbals,	10	10	10			3	1	6
17	Joseph Wright,						1	10	0
35	Seth Wetmore, Esq;			10			2	2	[illegible]
2	Benning Wentworth, Esq; (two Rights,	20	20	20			6	3	0
1	John Wentworth, Esq;	10	10	10			3	1	6
3	Nathaniel Yale,	10	10	10			3	1	6

(Ten shillings 4d column:) This RATE is due from each of said Proprietors excepting Jesse & Elias Austin, Elihu Chauncey, Timothy Hall, John Lyman, Benjamin Pickett, Samuel Russell, Elisha Stocking, Joseph Stocking and Joseph Wright:

(One pound ten shillings column:) This RATE is due from each of said PROPRIETORS.

And the said original proprietors their heirs, &c. are hereby notified, that unless they pay said taxes, and other incidental charges, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, so much of their lands as will pay said Rates with interest and incidental charges, will then be sold at Public Vendue as the law directs, at the house of Mr. Josiah Lawrence in said Woodford.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Collector.

Middletown, May 17, 1783.

State of Vermont, Bennington County, ss.

PURSUANT to an application of more than one 16th part of the proprietors of the townships of Woodford and Stamford, in the said county of Bennington, I hereby warn and notify to the said proprietors of Stamford, that they meet at the house formerly possessed by Lieut. Robert Higbee, in Stamford, on Wednesday the 9th day of October next. And the proprietors of Woodford, that they meet at the house of Josiah Laurence, in said Woodford, on the 15th of said October aforesaid, then and there to act on the following articles. 1st. To choose a moderator. 2d. To choose a committee and any other officers necessary for the due management of the affairs of said towns. 3d. To raise any sum or sums of money necessary to defrey proprietary charges. 4th, To transact any other business necessary and proper to be done on said days. Given under my hand at Bennington in said county of Bennington, this 13th day of February, 1783.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Justice of the Peace.